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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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21 July 1983

CHINA REPORT
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NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UAE OFFICER WANTS GULF STATES TO COOPERATE

OW202030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 20 (XINHUA)--Security in the Gulf area can be achieved only through the strengthening of the power of the Arab nation and by the cooperation between the Gulf states, said Khalifa Ibn Zayed, deputy supreme commander of the armed forces of the United Arab Emirates, in a recent interview with Saudi paper "SHARQ AL AWSAT," according to a report from Riyadh.

He said that the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council have pursued a policy of refusing intervention in any form by big powers in the area. The fact has proved that to keep the area away from outside intervention was the best method to maintain the security and stability in the area.

Referring to the present situation in the Arab world, he said that the Arab states should put aside their differences and unite their ranks. He stressed the need of convening a small or a full Arab summit conference to deal with the present situation.

He hoped that the Iraq-Iran war would end through mediations.

On the joint military exercises to be held by the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council in the United Arab Emirates in next October, he said that the exercises will be a manifestation of the Gulf people's desire. They are an outstanding mark of the Gulf cooperation and a base point in their efforts to defend the security in the Gulf area, he added.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT TAKING STEPS TO COPE WITH FATAH REBELS

OW231249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 22 (XINHUA)--PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has ordered the Fatah fighters evacuated from Lebanon to the Arab countries last year to return to Tripoli and 'Arafat's righthand man Abu Jihad has arrived in the al-Biqa' valley to organize an anti-rebel campaign.

This was revealed in Tripoli by a spokesman for the PLO chairman.

Radio Beirut quoted another Fatah spokesman as saying anti-'Arafat Fatah rebels led by Abu Mossa started fresh provocations in the al-Biqa' this morning and Syrian troops and tanks have encircled the military base and positions of the pro-'Arafat Fatah forces in the area.

'Arafat's spokesman in Tripoli said 'Arafat's supporters would resort to force to put down the rebellion if the mediation efforts of the Arab countries fail and if Syria continues to support the rebels.

Radio Damascus today denied Syrian support for the anti-'Arafat rebels. The official Syrian newspaper "ATH-THAWRAH" said Syria has consistently supported the unity of the Palestinian revolution, including the internal unity of Fatah; it said Syria would not change this position.

Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has discussed in Damascus the present situation and the Syrian-PLO relations with al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, George Habash, secretary-general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif al-Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Talat Yaagub, secretary-general of the Liberation Front.

Meanwhile, some former mayors of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have expressed support for 'Arafat and condemned the intervention in the PLO's internal affairs by outside forces. They expressed the hope that Fatah's internal dispute would be resolved through consultations.

The Central Committee of the Liberation Front issued a statement here today, strongly calling for maintaining the unity of Fatah and the Palestinian revolution and condemning the splittist activities and fratricide.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SUDAN WARNS OF LIBYAN INTENTION TOWARDS CHAD

OW231443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1416 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, June 23 (XINHUA)--Sudan has sent messages to the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League on Libya's activities against Chad.

In a statement yesterday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Sudan has sent messages to OAU Chairman Mangistu Haile Mariam, the OAU secretary-general, the OAU member states and the Arab League secretary-general, drawing their attention to the grave situation and warning them of the danger posed by the Libyan intervention in Chad, a matter which threatens peace and security in the whole region.

In the statement, the Foreign Ministry voiced Sudan's strong denunciation of the Libyan intervention in Chad and warned of the imminent invasion of Faya Largeau in northern Chad by Libyan-backed Chadian anti-government troops.

Sudan rejects Libya's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Chad because it completely contradicts the letter and spirit of regional and international conventions, the statement said.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPTIAN MINISTERS CALL FOR UNITY OF PLO

OW230918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 22 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali expressed the hope today that the Palestine Liberation Organization would overcome its internal conflicts in order to defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He said that any internal difference within the PLO "would have reflection over the peace process in the Middle East."

In a statement to the Middle East News Agency (MENA) correspondent in Bonn, Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali today condemned "the current attempts aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance and eliminating the PLO." "We are most regrettably witnessing a highly grave event which is an attempt at imposing certain policies on the PLO," he added.

He continued: "This is a deplorable reality and we hope that this problem will be settled in the near future in a way which would ensure PLO continuity so that it could adopt a line allowing it to play a constructive role for the sake of the Palestinian issue."

He said that Egypt will initiate a drive aimed at maintaining the PLO and its leadership. He said that several steps have already been taken in this regard, adding that contacts are underway between Egypt and some other countries to prevent an escalation of the conflict.

President Husni Mubarak today received an urgent message from PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT, SUDAN WARN OF AGGRESSION IN CHAD

OW290242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 28 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and visiting Sudanese President J'afar Numayri declared today that Egypt and the Sudan will consider "appropriate measures" to foil aggression against Chad.

In a joint statement issued after their talks, the two presidents warned "all outside forces which aid this aggression of the serious consequences." They said: "The continuation of this aggression would force the two countries to take the appropriate measures which the situation necessitates not only in defense of African legitimacy and the Organization of African Unity but also to foil any aggressive schemes threatening the security of Chad's neighboring countries."

The two presidents urged all countries concerned with African security to support the Chadian Government led by Hissein Habre.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SAUDI ARABIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR 'ARAFAT

OW282150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 28 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia yesterday reaffirmed its continued support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, who was expelled from Syria last Friday.

A report from at Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, said that King Fahd presided over a cabinet meeting last night which discussed the internal strife of the PLO's Fatah group after an open split in the PLO-Syria relations.

A statement issued by the cabinet meeting said that the kingdom has been closely following the development of the Fatah revolt and the armed clashes among the Palestinian brothers.

The statement urged all Arab leaders to work for elimination of the internal disputes within PLO and doing away with any attempt to stain the brotherly relations among Palestinian leaders so as to defend the "sacred Palestinian revolution" and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights to decide their own destiny, recover their lost land and establish an independent state.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

UN, ARAB LEAGUE COOPERATION MEETING IN TUNIS

OW291701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, June 28 (XINHUA)--A four-day cooperation conference between the Arab League and the United Nations opened here this evening under the joint chairmanship of U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

In their speeches at the opening meeting, de Cuellar and Klibi reviewed the relations between the two organizations and the existing problems in the world.

De Cuellar pointed out that among the problems vital to both organizations, the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict were the main ones which had drawn greater attention of the U.N. than other problems.

He stressed the need to have a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. He demanded that Israel withdraw its troops from the territories occupied in June 1967, respect and recognize the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region, and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Klibi pointed out that since the Israeli invasion into Lebanon last summer, the situation in the Middle East has become more and more threatening to the Arab states and eventually it will threaten the peace and security in the world.

He stressed that any real settlement of the Middle East issue should be in accordance with the U.N. resolutions on the Lebanon problem, the Palestinian cause and the situation in the occupied Arab lands, and should be based on the obligation of all states without exception to abide by international law.

The conference will discuss ways of strengthening social and economic cooperation between the two organizations.

CSO: 4000/173

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

MILITARY REDUCED EXPENDITURES URGED--Bucharest, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA (THE SPARK) in a signed article today demanded that the two military blocs reduce their military expenditures at first. The article said that the military expenditures of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty Organization account for 80 percent of the total world military expenditure of 750 billion U.S. dollars. It said that Romania has set an example in this field by reducing its military expenditure for three successive years before the end of 1980, followed by a decision not to increase its military expenditure before 1985. [Text] [OW031220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 3 Jul 83]

CSO: 4005/956

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMY FARM COMMISSAR STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 10 Feb 83 p 42

[Article by Wu Chuanxian [0702 0278 6343], assistant political commissar of the Mudanjiang Army Horse-Breeding Farm: "We Cannot Suffer Losses Again by Neglecting Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] During the 10 years of internal chaos, our army horse-breeding farm suffered greatly from the consequences of the undermining of ideological and political work. Since the smashing of the "Gang of Four," and especially since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, order has been brought out of chaos -- the CPC Central Committee has again raised the question of sticking to the four basic principals and has pointed out the proper direction for us in doing good ideological and political work. However, the leadership of some units lacked the necessary work, and they mistakenly believed ideological and political work was no longer important, now that socialist modernization and construction had become the central work of the whole party. As a result of this underestimating and relaxing of ideological and political work, we suffered big losses.

Take the 13th company of our farm as an example. The leadership of this company mistakenly believed that ideological and political work was no longer relevant, since economic construction had become our central task -- "as long as we make money, it doesn't matter if we go off course." They blindly went ahead and built a fireworks factory without having any of the necessary technology and equipment. This relaxing of political education encouraged the growth of an "anything for money" type of thinking, and the breaking of rules and regulations in production became a common occurrence. As a result, a serious explosion occurred at the end of 1980 in which 15 people were killed, 4 were injured, and the factory building which had occupied over 300 square meters was leveled to the ground. Losses directly connected with the incident came to tens of thousands of yuan, and the responsible persons of the company were punished according to the law. At the end of 1981, the new leadership of the company organized cadres and workers to conscientiously study the line, guiding principals, and policies of the party since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, started to conduct education on the four basic principals, corrected the wrong direction that had been taken in enterprise management, and restored the company's cement factory. In 1982, education was

conducted in spiritual civilization, and the company's staff acquired an entirely new look in their thinking and attitudes. Previously, stealing had become common practice; now, many employees voluntarily pick up cement sacks, cardboard boxes, scrap iron, and bits of wood that they find lying about and bring them to the public scrap-salvage pile. Everyone observes labor discipline and strictly follows the rules and regulations of production operations. One young worker who used to like to quarrel and get into fights exceeded his production quota every day during the activities of civilized courtesy month; even when his wife gave birth, he still came to work as usual. In 1982, the company overfulfilled its production quota, got rid of its reputation for losing money, and did fairly well economically. The positive and negative lessons we have learned from this tell us that, if we slacken in our ideological and political work, people won't be able to unite and focus their energies; and production can't be developed quickly and might even take a wrong turn. If we strengthen our ideological and political work, people will be united in their thinking and production can develop rapidly. The shifting of the priorities of the entire party most definitely does not imply that ideological and political work is optional; on the contrary, it is indispensable and must be greatly improved.

In the report of the 12th Party Congress, it was pointed out: "We must definitely make the greatest effort to adjust to the new conditions and situations of the period of construction; really do a good job of building a socialist spiritual civilization; and, using revolutionary ideology and spirit, greatly inspire the vast masses enthusiastically to construct socialism." This is the task of the entire party and is the basic guarantee that we can do a good job of economic construction. We must definitely pay a great deal of attention to ideological and political work and never again suffer losses from neglecting it.

12221

CSO: 4005/726

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OLDER CADRES URGED TO PARTICIPATE IN ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 10 Feb 83 pp 2-4, 37

[Article by Li Li-an [2621 0500 1344]" "Use Communist Ideology as the Guide in Promoting Organizational Reform"]

[Text] We are now in the midst of doing organizational reform work according to the plans of the Central Committee. The entire party is concerned with this major event, and it has caught everyone's attention. This organizational reform is an important component of the reform of our entire system; it's a revolution. Its aim is to readjust and strengthen the leadership core at all levels, to streamline huge, inflated government organizations, to promote a large group of better young and middle-aged cadres, to provide on-the-job rotational training for the vast numbers of cadres, to further overcome bureaucracy, and to greatly increase work efficiency. All of these are important ways of guaranteeing that modernization will be conducted smoothly, that we will stick to the socialist path, that there will be more peace and stability, and that new prospects will be opened up. It is an extremely significant battle.

The overwhelming majority of the comrades correctly understand and are completely prepared mentally to take up this problem, which has to do with the success or failure of our entire cause. Some of the older comrades who have followed the party for many years are particularly willing to act with no selfish considerations. Keeping in mind the whole picture, they conscientiously follow the plans of the organization and enthusiastically support and promote younger cadres whose abilities, seniority, and prestige are not, for the time being, equal to theirs. In so doing, they show a high level of political consciousness. Their farsightedness, sagacity, and fine style bring honor to the party, set an example for the younger generation, and are decisive elements in successfully conducting the organizational reform. However, as the leading comrades of the Central Committee have pointed out, there is still quite a bit of resistance at present. This resistance expresses itself primarily as follows: 1. Excessive worry over absorbing into leading groups a large number of young, vigorous cadres who have both ability and integrity. 2. Failure of many comrades to overcome the tendency to disrespect intellect and intellectuals. 3. Lack of perseverance in streamlining our organizations and cutting back on personnel. If these problems are not resolved, we will not obtain good results in our work of reform.

Implementation of organizational reform is a new task proposed in the objective course of the continuing development of China's socialism. We have entered into a brand new period of development which takes the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee as a milestone. The 12th Party Congress further developed the line, guiding principles, and policies of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, set up struggle programs, strategic objectives, focal points, and measures for comprehensively opening up new prospects in the construction of socialist modernization. The new strategic stage and new strategic tasks will inevitably raise new demands with respect to organizational lines, organizational structure, and the ranks of the cadres. In the history of our party, every time a new strategic stage is entered upon or a new strategic task is proposed, corresponding organizational guarantees are always called for. In several different periods of warfare, there were demands for organizational forms that corresponded to the varying needs of each period, such as leading groups that could take command in various types of warfare and for troops that could fight. At the time, the slogan was: "Party members know how to fight, and cadres know how to lead troops." During the land revolution and land reform, it was necessary to establish and give full rein to the peasant associations under the leadership of the party and to select "Zhao Guangding" types, who had suffered bitterly and nursed deep hatred, to be the mainstays of our work, relying on the poor and lower-middle peasants to overthrow the rule of the feudal ruling class. Only in this way could the successful completion of the tasks of the land reform be guaranteed.

At present, the central task of the party is to build a modern material civilization and a socialist spiritual civilization; it will be a struggle to eliminate poverty, backwardness, and ignorance, and not a revolution of one class overthrowing another class. It took 28 years to complete the tasks of the democratic revolution and 30 years to begin to change China's poor, backward appearance. We will use the next 18 years to achieve the goal of quadrupling our industrial and agricultural gross national product, to raise the national income to an average of approximately 1,000 U.S. dollars per person so that the people can be comparatively well off. This task will be even more arduous and complex than our previous revolutions and construction, and it will require that our ranks of the cadres become revolutionized, younger, better educated, and specialized. Leading groups at all levels will have to be extremely capable and competent and be able constantly to open up new prospects. Our organizations will have to be set up in accordance with the principles of efficiency and scientific management of large-scale modern production so as to make the organizational lines and structures serve the political line even better and to guarantee the completion of the party's general tasks in the new period. In order to accomplish this, we must break with all kinds of old ideas and confused thinking.

First, we must break with the old idea of "the more people there are, the easier it is to get things done," and foster the concept of conducting revolution according to the needs of modern, large-scale production. The idea that a large-scale operation with a huge staff and high-flown slogans is equivalent to having a genuine large-scale enterprise or organization, that bureaus must be added and staff increased every time a new task is proposed, that strengthening the leadership means increasing the numbers of leading cadres -- these [notions] are all based on the "extension" principle of efficiency and are not

founded on that kind of modern large-scale production linked to the proletarian way of thinking. These ideas in fact display the peculiarities of the thinking of the small peasant or craftsman. Countless facts have shown that, in modern production, having a lot of people does not necessarily make it easier to get things done. The more organizations and bureaus there are, the more wrangling and disputes there will be; the larger an organization is, the poorer its functioning; the more "officials" there are, the fewer people there will be to take responsibility. Therefore, an important characteristic of this organizational reform is that we must shift from the "extension" principle of efficiency of the past to an "intention" principle of efficiency. The "intention" principle of efficiency involves renewing and strengthening leading organizations at all levels and administrative departments by streamlining administrations and selecting sensible people who are cultured and educated and who understand technology and management, to join leading groups. It means getting the most done with the smallest number of people and the most scientific methods and means of management. One important reason why our previous attempts to streamline our organizations were not thorough, or even resulted in a vicious cycle of "shrinking-inflating-reshrinking-reinflating," was that we had not totally uprooted the old idea that "the more people there are, the easier it is to get things done"; we didn't resolve problems involving economic policies and the political system and methods of leadership; we didn't change the practice of using simple administrative measures in managing the economy. This organizational reform is both the first step in the reform of the entire economic system and the major impetus in advancing it. Organizational reform, as reflected in this reform of the economic system, will require putting a great deal of effort into the streamlining and shrinking of departments of economic management and into strengthening and improving economic departments that work in syntehtical coordination, of departments of statistical surveillance and of legislative and executive departments. There will have to be a reasonable division of labor between the party and the government, and there will have to be a gradual separation of government and enterprises. The economy must be managed primarily by economic organizations and methods according to the demands of the laws of economic activity. Only in this way can we free ourselves from the shackles of the ideology of the small producer and adapt ourselves to the particular demands of the new period of building modern socialism.

Secondly, we must break with prejudices against and disrespect for intellectuals and cultivate the idea that without intellectuals there will be no four modernizations. The current revolution in the world in science and technology is moving forward at a startling rate and scope. Increases in labor productivity at the present time depend more and more on the fruits of scientific and technological research. Therefore, the key to implementing the goals of the four modernizations is the modernization of science and technology. In the new historical period, only with a mastery of modern science, culture, and knowledge in revolutionized circumstances can [intellectuals] truly fulfill the role of the advanced guard and be able to take on leadership responsibilities. Our country's intellectuals are already part of the working class, and they were the first to master modern science, and in comparatively larger numbers. The party and the state must rely on their skills in modern science to promote the socialization and modernization of production. We must rely on them to propagate knowledge of modern science and culture so as to raise the

scientific and cultural level of the entire nation. We must rely on their work in scientific research to realize "production and re-production" of knowledge in order to create culture, science, and production at a level even more advanced than that of the developed capitalist countries. It can be said that, without intellectuals, there can be no modernization. When we choose young and middle-aged cadres, judging from the situation in leading groups at all levels and in all departments, we ought to select primarily young and middle-aged intellectuals.

Some people are saying things like: "Worker and peasant cadres aren't popular anymore; they've finished using us, so now they're dropping us like a bridge after you've crossed it or a mule after you've finished milling the grain with it"; "These days it's the Ninth Route Army [referring to intellectuals] pushing the Eighth Route Army [refers to worker and peasant cadres] around;" and so on. These beliefs are extremely mistaken. Workers, peasants, and intellectuals are all forces to be relied on. No one is neglecting or disrespecting anyone else. It's just a question of who should take on the role of the advance guard during a given historical period, faced with whatever tasks. In past revolutionary periods, the main task was seizing power and not building a modern country. Back then, there were very few people with a high level of education or a knowledge of science and technology in the ranks of our cadres. Most intellectuals were in cities occupied by the enemy -- the majority of them were still not willing to participate directly in the revolution, nor could they have. We had no secure place, nor could we had had, to cultivate our own high-level personnel in science and other fields of knowledge at that time. But now the situation has changed. So why are we still not paying enough attention to intellect and knowledge? Why are we not going all out to study and master science and other fields, and why are we not giving full rein to cadres who are educated and cultured and who understand science and technology? Why, on the contrary, do we find it so difficult to understand it when such cadres are given important tasks and get better and more results than we would have done? Besides, the party's stress on intellect and on promoting intellectuals doesn't mean that we don't value worker-peasant cadres or that we don't want cadres who are not well educated and don't know much about science. Rather, we want cadres to become intellectualized, workers and peasants to become intellectualized. Therefore, those worker-peasant cadres who are not well educated and who don't have much specialized knowledge, in particular the younger comrades, will have to study hard and do all they can to catch up so as to become intellectuals and specialists as quickly as possible. In order to do this, we have to do a lot of molding of public opinion in favor of the importance of intellect. This should be done in much the same way as it was done when we were righting the wrongs of the Cultural Revolution. We must resolutely struggle to implement the party's policy on intellectuals totally and to put the "four modernizations" into practice among cadres.

Thirdly, we must break away from all the various worries surrounding the question of promoting young and middle-aged cadres, and we must foster the idea that "young comrades can be better than the older generation." In his speech at the First Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "Young comrades ought to do better

than the older generation." This slogan should become an idea to be popularized for the entire party. Younger comrades must fully realize the double burden they are carrying and work hard and energetically to really do better than the older generation. Older comrades ought to realize that demands that are now being made of cadres in the construction of our country's four modernizations are much greater than before. They should realize that they are, after all, getting old and that the task of quadrupling the industrial and agricultural gross national product can only be completed primarily by young and middle-aged people who are better educated than we are and who understand more of modern science and technology than we do. The future development of history will prove that the young comrades can surely do better than the older generation. However, some comrades are blind to this trend and worry a great deal over young and middle-aged cadres' being made part of leading groups. They fear that younger comrades are not as qualified and experienced and will not be able to keep things under control and, for this reason, they [older comrades] are uneasy and unenthusiastic. In fact, since the earliest days, innovators and founders of new schools of thought have always been young people. Confucius began to create his philosophy when he was 23 years old. Li Shimin began his uprising at the age of 18 and became commander-in-chief; at the age of 24, he mounted the throne and became emperor. When he was just a teenager, the Tang Dynasty poet Wang Bo wrote the poem "Preface to King Teng's Pavilion," which is still well known today. When Yue Fei of the Song Dynasty died, he was only 39; Kong Ming was 27 when he became commander of the army; Zhou Yu was also a young commander-in-chief. And those are all men from ancient times. When Marx wrote "The Communist Manifesto," he was only around 30 years old. In the history of our own party, all the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries took on their important historical tasks while still young. When Chairman Mao started XIANGJIANG PINGLUN [XIANGJIANG REVIEW], he was only 25 years old. When Premier Zhou was chief of the Guangdong-Guangxi District Committee and chairman of the political department of the Huangpu Military Academy, he was only 26. When Comrade Liu Shaoqi led the Anyuan miners' strike, he was only 24. In the early years after the establishment of the People's Republic, almost all of the ministers of the central government, party secretaries of the provinces, and provincial governors were young men in their thirties and forties. Although the situation now is somewhat different than in the past, the future belongs to the young -- that's the law of nature. Therefore, the earlier we pass things on to the younger generation, the better. If we promote hundreds of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres into leading groups now, while the older comrades are still healthy; initiate cooperation and eventual replacement of the old with the new; and give people in their thirties, forties, and fifties a chance to show us what they can do, our country and its cause will thrive and flourish.

Fourthly, we must dispel the negative, dispirited, disinterested mood that has come over some people and foster the revolutionary spirit of competition to excel and of constant struggle. In the midst of this organizational reform, there are some older comrades who have reached the age of retirement and ought to step down from their posts to take on primarily consultative responsibilities. But this doesn't mean their revolutionary lives have come to an end; rather, it's as the leading comrades of the Central Committee pointed out: "They are beginning a 'new stage' in the revolution." By "new" we mean it is necessary for a great number of old and infirm cadres to step aside and allow

young, stronger comrades to take their places of leadership during this new historical period. We mean the elimination of what is in fact a system in which political posts are assigned for life, so that we can contribute toward opening up and reordering leading groups and let new blood into the ranks of the cadres. Some comrades don't quite understand this problem, and even react to this replacement of the old with the new by saying: "We won the war, and the intellectuals have taken the crown." There are three relationships that have to be made clear here: first, the relationship between winning and "taking the crown." Communists fight to realize the grand ideals of communism and for the happiness and prosperity of posterity, not so that an individual or a generation can "take the crown." This is completely different from the feudal notion that going to war is for the purpose of winning spoils or "taking the crown." Back in the beginning when many of our older comrades joined the revolution, whoever thought of becoming an "official?" It was just that after the victory of the revolution, we took up our positions because we were needed to exercise power for the people and to try to improve their lives. Therefore, a Communist Party member does not go to war or "take the crown" for his own sake, but for the proleteriat and the entire human race. The people's "crown" will not be lost when an individual retires or leaves a position of leadership, nor does he who hands the heavy burden of responsibility over to reliable successors lose any legal rights. The second relationship is that between honor and position. During wartime and the period of construction, the older comrades performed meritorious deeds for the people, and they ought to be honored and respected by society for it. However, honor is not equivalent to position. Honor is received based on contributions made to the revolution, whereas positions are assigned according to the needs of work. It is just because older comrades have made historical achievements that their political treatment remains unchanged after retirement and they are allowed to maintain an appropriately high standard of living. The third relationship is that between making revolution for a lifetime and just holding down a position for a lifetime. Communist Party members must struggle their entire lives for communism, but this does not imply holding a position for one's entire life. Even without a position, one can generate heat and glow, just as in the past. Retiring from the heavy, varied duties of the frontline in order to think about important matters, to give advice, to pass on the heritage, and to help is, in a way, even more important than trying to work when your ability is no longer up to your ambitions. If we get this problem clear in our minds, we can overcome the physiological infirmities of old age and keep alive the fervor and spirit of youth.

In addition, there are some cadres about 50 years old who feel that they are "too old to get promoted and too young to retire," and they are distracted, dispirited, and less than enthusiastic in their work. This isn't right. The development and progress of a cadre cannot be seen merely by how high he rises in office. We must break with the idea that you are not worth much or won't have a future unless you become an "official." From now on, there ought to be two types of cadres: the first type would be good at organizing, leading, and managing and would specialize in administrative leadership; the second type would engage in professional and technical work, would not hold office, and could be given a professional or technical title such as "master" or "expert," and so on. Their political and material treatment would be dealt with appropriately. The situation will develop so that the first category of cadres

would be a minority who could not stay in their positions for their entire lives, while the second category would increase in number more and more. As far as the amount of contributions to be made, the second category will not necessarily make less than the first.

It also ought to be seen that cadres about 50 years old form a link between the generations. From the point of view of the individual cadres, the next 10 years will be 10 years rich in experience and the best time for them to do good work. At present, key personnel on all fronts are comrades who are more or less just at this age. As for the undertakings of the party, the next 10 years will be the first 10 years of building the foundation to achieve our country's goal of quadrupling the GNP, so our historical responsibility is great. The double responsibility of building a foundation and bringing up the ranks has already historically fallen onto the shoulders of these comrades. At such a time, how can we lose enthusiasm, slow down, and quit? We ought to pick up our spirits, open up new vistas, and forge ahead with unswerving determination, struggling without cease.

In short, during the revolution of the organizational reform, every one of our Communist Party members and revolutionary cadres must use communist ideology as a guide and have a highly developed sense of revolutionary responsibility toward the people, actively strive for progress, make vigorous innovations, and promote organizational reform.

12221

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ESSAY ON REFORM: 'PEOPLE' ARE THE FOCAL POINT OF REFORM

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by Ba Shan [1572 1472]: "'People' are the Focal Point of Reform"]

[Text] Reform has been carried out resolutely and in an orderly manner in many locales and administrative units. It is supported by the great majority of comrades enthusiastically. Those with insight offer advice and suggestions. Yet some still mutter: "You are always scheming to make use of us."

"People" are the focal point of reform. Speaking from this aspect, we really should be thinking about how to make use of ourselves, and others. If we avoid speaking about this problem, the vital point of reform will not be seized upon and the reform will produce no results.

Everyone knows that the domains and areas touched by the reform are widespread and profound, and that the aims of the reform are to break through the phase of "everyone eating from the same big pot," to improve the production force to a new level comparatively quickly, and to create more new wealth to enable a comparatively quick enrichment of both the nation and the people. Everything in the world is done by people, and in order to reach the goals mentioned above, when all is said, in the final analysis it is necessary to muster the activism and the sense of responsibility of people, as this is the only way to go. Moreover, in a socialist society the development of production is not done in pursuit of surplus value but for the "people to attain what they need and to approach the satisfaction of their material and cultural needs." This is one of the tenets of Marxism. The results of production development are returned to the people for their enjoyment, and the heavy burdens of developing production also must be borne by the people. This is already a completely obvious principle. Therefore, what is there still worth questioning in the statement that "people" are the focal point of reform?

Reform means making it impossible for "idlers" to go on being lazy.

In our organizations and enterprises, idlers are few, yet they do exist. They have the strength but do not work, or they do work but do not yield results. They haggle over every little bit of benefit and won't miss any of

of the bonuses. Although they are lazy, their material benefits are not touched at all. Since their material benefits are not touched, their indolence becomes more serious. Can it be that the socialist system of public ownership produces idlers? As early as when Marx wrote the COMMUNIST MANIFESTO he refuted the sort of clamor that would be made by apologists of the exploitative system that "when the system of private ownership is abolished, all activities will cease and a wave of indolence will arise." But it must be recognized that the theoretical proofs given by Marx at that time are not necessarily or even possibly ready-made models conceived for the use of socialist countries one hundred years later. After the founding of the nation, we implemented the system of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and "iron rice bowls." To guarantee that everyone has food to eat is undoubtedly a good thing, but it was unanticipated that once the "big pot" was opened and the "iron rice bowls" were held that we would somehow be raising "idlers." Thss deserves deep pondering by the people. Can we or can we not, as a result of this, simply assign the guilt to the system of public ownership? Anyone who thinks this way has committed a most extreme error. But rather we might inquire in this way: Why does agriculture burst forth with such vigor like an erupting volcano in those farming villages where management and administrative reforms are implemented while maintaining the foundation of public ownership of the basic means of production? From this it can be seen that the problem of idlers does not come from the system of public ownership. The abuses originally come from "everyone eating from the same big pot" and the "iron rice bowl." This is the conclusion from many years of searching for the basic causes. Thus, we already have a final diagnosis for the cause of this illness. What is the best medicine to cure "laziness"? It is in the various systems of job responsibility created by the masses since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee. Job responsibility systems can smash through the phase of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and as far as the rice bowl, everyone should have one. Indeed, the bowl may be "porcelain", "earthenware", or "gold." This will better reflect the socillist principle of distribution according to labor. The more you work, the more you get; the less you work, the less you get. During the reform the promotion of many forms of job responsibility systems will have the effect of opening the eyes and ears of those who have the disease of laziness and will arouse them to march quickly forward.

There is a pehnomemon in the real world of society: Everyone eats from "the big pot" and holds on to "the iron rice bowl." But the majority of the people are industrious. They immerse themselves in hard work and they are the backbone of work, production and scientific research. However, is it possible that having "worked hard to support the lazy and being taken advantage of by trouble makers" will seriously dampen the enthusiasm of the industrious? Without doubt, they will have some "hang ups." Even though they will not say that their lofty aspiration and ambition are being worn away, the enthusiasm and spirit of a certain number of people will diminish over the years. This will result in a lack of vigor in some departments. Reform is a way of using new systems to relieve the "worries" of industrious individuals, to let them feel there are prospects, to make their

intelligence and wisdom spurt forth like a spring that has long been held back so they can create new wealth for the nation and the people.

Reform is to enable all kinds of people with knowledge and special skills to play their roles and fully use their talents.

In this land, every generation has produced talented people and the socialist system has cultivated many competent people of talent and ability. Due to the overstaffing of our organizations, dispute over trifles, aging, low efficiency, some of our capable comrades are underutilized. Therefore, one of the most prominent demands of reform is to go all out and boldly absorb into every level of leadership group and into relevant technological and professional posts a large group of comrades of ability and integrity, who are in the prime of life, and who have scientific and cultural knowledge and dare to blaze new trails. Of course, some comrades who are old or lacking in education will unavoidably be removed. Regarding this, some comrades still lack a deep understanding, and cannot cast off some old and wornout viewpoints which confine them within their original barriers. In nature, "The new leaves in the fragrant forest press aside the old leaves, and the front waves in the flowing water yield to the following waves," and no one can obstruct this kind of pattern. It is not very different in the human society. In regard to many older comrades it can be said that each year they grow older, they become that much more enlightened, and their glorious duty lies in helping those younger comrades who have ability and integrity to gain experience and increase their prestige so that they quickly reach maturity. The Qing dynasty poet Gong Zizhen wrote a couplet, "The fallen blossoms are not unfeeling things, they change to spring mud in turn nourishing the flowers." This style of sentiment deserves promotion.

To sum up, "people" are the focal point of reform. We, you and others in the midst of this irresistible tide of reform should all be thinking, "What should I be doing during the reform?".

9810

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO IN LEGAL SYSTEM, LITERATURE

HK281037 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Gu Xiang [7357 7534]: "Literature and Legal System"]

[Text] As I glance through the pages of a big literary periodical, I find an article by a writer on his personal experience in creation. It gives me much food for thought and I begin to associate the article with other ideas.

In this article, the author recalls his meeting with an advanced person. He writes with admiration: In a certain organ, there is a responsible comrade who has left a deep impression on me. All his subordinates think that he is a man capable of creating a new situation. He has the courage to make decisions and to bear responsibilities. He never shifts responsibilities on to others. Once, in a certain unit, there was a certain case which the people's court wanted to handle leniently but the people's procuratorate wanted to handle it severely. Before making the verdict, the people's court asked him for instructions. Before making the decision, he was too busy to call a meeting. No, he simply said: handle it leniently. After the people's court had made the verdict, the people's procuratorate did not agree to it. So the people's procuratorate gave him a thorough account of the case. Having fully understood the whole case, he found that he had made the wrong decision. So he immediately instructed the court to make a new verdict and correct the mistake. I heard some cadres' comment on this: "This is what a true communist cadre should do."

I am greatly surprised by this paragraph of the article. I have no doubt as regards the authenticity of what is written. In our country, because of historical factors and the people's, including some party cadres', and to a certain extent, the party members', weak sense of the legal system, in some areas, there existed in the past the question of "which one is more powerful: a county CPC committee of the constitution?" This question has precisely reflected some people's erroneous practice of trying to place themselves above the constitution by capitalizing on their power. What shocks people is that one of our writers has gone so far as to praise as "a man capable of creating a new situation" the cadre who violated the constitution and party discipline, who said "what I say goes," and who had a high-handed way of dealing with people. If we "create a new situation" with such ideas and work style, heaven knows what kind of "new situation" will be created!

Following on from this, I think of law, literature, and the legal system. The 12th CPC National Congress has made it clear that the building of a high level of socialist democracy and the building of a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization are the basic objectives and basic tasks for our people in a new historical period. Socialist democracy must be institutionalized and formulated into laws before it can be safeguarded. In the whole legal system, the constitution possesses supreme authority and supreme legal effect. The new constitution adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC is a body of basic laws which reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the people of the whole country. It is closely related to the political stability of our country and the future of the four modernizations. It conforms to the national conditions and the will of the people. We can say that this constitution is the result of the struggle of the people of all nationalities under the leadership of the party and we have paid for it with blood. Now, the constitution has been published. People are concerned with how we can enforce the constitution without making it a mere scrap of paper. Mere law is unable to have itself enforced. If we say that the people have carried out an arduous struggle in order to draw up the constitution, then, the task confronting us is to fight for the protection and enforcement of that constitution. I think, in the fight for guarding the sanctity of the constitution, for ensuring the enforcement of the constitution, and for perfecting the legal system, literature has an unshirkable duty. It is not difficult to see from the above article that in reality, the practices of paying little attention to the legal system, of not taking the constitution seriously, of not observing the law, and of defying laws both human and divine, have not been completely got rid of yet. Articles 126 and 131 of the constitution stipulate that the people's courts and the people's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial and procuratorial powers independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations, or individuals. What that responsible comrade did had obviously violated the above articles of the constitution. However, our writer expressed appreciation for what he had done. This shows that some of our writers do not even have a basic sense of law. From this source, we can see how important it is to mobilize all the mass media to disseminate the constitution, to carry out an education on the legal system for the people, and to make everybody form the habit of observing and enforcing the constitution so that our body of basic laws for administering and stabilizing the country can be implemented smoothly.

One of the purposes of socialist literature is to "promote the perfection and development of the socialist society." To promote the enforcement of the constitution through literary works should be the solemn duty of socialist writers. By saying so, I do not mean that our literary works should become simple tools for disseminating the legal system like the use of diagrams and pictures in the past to explain policies and the articles, clauses, and ideas of the laws. In that case, we are compelling literature to take the road of "Paying undue attention to the current political issues." We agree that some literary forms, for example, oral literature, can directly serve the dissemination of the legal system. However, generally speaking, literary works, in particular narrative works, should proceed from actual life and portray typical figures with distinctive characters. Literary works should be about people, their thoughts, their feelings, their fate, and their experience.

They should reflect social life, inspire people with lofty ideas, and give people a healthy aesthetic sense. They should not become simple loud hailers for certain legal or ethical concepts. There is no doubt about it. The heart of the issue lies in the fact that typical characters act under typical circumstances and that they originate from actual life. In the actual life of our socialist society, under the typical circumstances which bear essential significance, the behavior of all the people is governed by the socialist laws and morality. In the moral aspect, the force of public opinion is applied in adjusting people's interpersonal behavior and the interaction between man and society. In the legal aspect, coercive administrative measures are adopted to enforce the rules and regulations which embody the interests of the people and which must be observed by everybody. In social life, everybody must be restricted by law and morality in a visible or invisible way. Thus, it is fair and reasonable to demand that socialist literature, which reflects social life and emphatically portrays typical characters in all their social relations, should express the contradictions in, and the fight for, the formulation, protection, and enforcement of the constitution by our people. This is simply to demand that literature should reflect certain essential aspects of life and the trend of its development. This is fully in keeping with the law of literary creation. In this way, we will give literary creation new subject matter. In recent years, people have paid some attention to literary works which take moral issues as their subject matter. There are a few literary works which take the legal system as their subject matter. But there are too few such works. This broad area of life remains to be explored by the writers.

The lesson drawn from the "Great Cultural Revolution" has enabled us to clearly understand the importance of strengthening the legal system in a socialistic society. We hope there will be more literary works on strengthening the legal system and more good literary works. Of course, it is absolutely necessary for our writers to earnestly study the constitution and other laws, acquire some legal knowledge, conscientiously play an exemplary role in observing and enforcing the constitution, and be able to distinguish the law-abiding people from the people who do not observe the law, so that they will not mistakenly praise the act of violating the constitution as an advanced deed.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EMPEROR KANGXI'S PART IN RECOVERY OF TAIWAN

HK300531 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0717 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Report: "GUANGMING RIBAO Carries Article on Emperor Kangxi's Contribution Toward Recovering Taiwan"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] This year marks the 300th anniversary of the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland realized by the Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty. In his article published in GUANGMING RIBAO today, Deputy Director of the Institute of Taiwan of the Xiamen University Chen Zheng says: "Kangxi and Zheng Chenggong, who drove out Dutch colonialists and recovered Taiwan, were outstanding personages who made important contributions to the historical development of the Chinese nation. They must be esteemed and commemorated by the Chinese people forever.

The article, entitled "On Kangxi's Contribution Toward Recovering Taiwan" says: At the mention of reunifying Taiwan, quite a few people hold that the reunification of Taiwan was realized by relying entirely on force of arms. This is a misunderstanding. Facts show that in dealing with Taiwan's Zhengs group, the Qing government persistently adopted a policy of "using both suppression and appeasement" and gave priority to peaceful "amnesty and enlistment" over a very long time. Even after the reconquest of the Penghus by force of arms in July 1683, the Qing government continued to carry out its "amnesty and enlistment" work, thus enabling the island of Taiwan to prevent a war and forcing Zheng Keshuang to surrender to the Qing government with the entire population of Taiwan. The protracted efforts made by Kangxi to reunify Taiwan peacefully produced fairly satisfactory results.

After narrating the process of how Kangxi realized the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland, the article says: In 1684, Zheng Keshuang and others came to the capital by imperial decree. Remembering that they had made contributions in "surrendering Taiwan to and becoming loyal to the Qing Dynasty," Kangxi conferred the title of grand councillor on Zheng Keshuang and the title of count on Liu Guoxuan and Feng Xifan. They were all subordinate to the top three banners and were separately given houses and land. Lui Guoxuan was put directly under the command of the Tianjin General Department of War by a special imperial decree because he was the "first to submit to the imperial decree and surrender" and was the man who "induced Zheng Keshuang to surrender

Taiwan and to go over to the side of the Qing Dynasty." Proper arrangements were made for other officers and soldiers who had surrendered and become loyal to the Qing Dynasty. In view of the contributions he made to the reunification of Taiwan, Shi Lang had specially conferred on him the titles of sea-pacifier admiral and of marquis of sea pacifier, which was hereditary. The other officers and soldiers who had rendered outstanding service in this respect were also promoted and rewarded in varying degrees.

The article points out: A war could be avoided in Taiwan and the peaceful return of Taiwan to the Qing Dynasty could be realized only in a situation in which the attacking Qing army had reached the Penghus and the officers and populace of Taiwan energetically cooperated with the Qing government which launched the "amnesty and enlistment" offensive in Taiwan. The success of the peaceful reunification of Taiwan was not unconnected with the "amnesty and enlistment" work which Kangxi had persisted in for a long time. Of course, the ultimate realization of the peaceful reunification was above all backed by a powerful strength. At that time, the mainland was already under one rule and the Qing Dynasty held an overwhelming position whether in manpower, material resources, or military strength, and the populace inclined to reunification and the entire people longed for peace.

The article states: In 1661, Zheng Chenggong marched eastward to drive the Dutch colonialists out of Taiwan and eventually recovered Taiwan, thus making tremendous contributions to protecting China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. But although the descendants of Zheng Chenggong, who clung to separatist rule for a long time, did some useful work in the socioeconomic development of Taiwan, politically, they became a reactionary force which hindered the reunification of the motherland. Twenty-two years following the recovery of Taiwan by Zheng Chenggong, the Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty, who opposed the Zhengs group in Taiwan, realized the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland. This was of great historical significance for the consolidation of the country's southeast coastal areas and territorial seas and for the safeguarding of the reunification of the motherland.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STUDYING PARTY HISTORY

HK300957 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Guilin: "The Four Levels in Studying the History of the CPC"]

[Text] The position and role of the CPC within the Chinese Revolution may be considered in various different spheres. Because the width of these various spheres differs, we can divide them into four levels. The four levels for studying the history of the party are:

The first level: Examining the CPC itself in researching party history. The party itself means the party's organizational structure and ideological structure, its theories, principles, and policies, the struggle within the party between correct and erroneous ideologies and the revolutionary activities carried out by the party. The history of the party should be centered on these various areas. Of course, it is also necessary to discuss the contradictions between China and imperialism as well as the political, economic, and social situation within China but these things are to be discussed as a background to the party's activities. We can in fact say that this kind of research concentrates on the intension of the party whereas extensional research is, in comparison, briefer.

The second level: Researching the party in its position within the people's revolutionary struggle. Of course, the people's revolutionary struggle should also be discussed in the first level, but as such it should be discussed as a starting point for the policies the party draws up, and as the result of party activities. In this level the most important thing is a discussion of the people's revolutionary struggle and it is in the people's revolutionary struggle that the role of the party manifests itself. The above two levels are very difficult to split up but they do nevertheless have their differences. Modern historians recognize that party history and revolutionary history both have their own areas of research and the premise for this acknowledgement is the acceptance of differences between these two levels.

The third level: Researching the party within the entire economic foundation, superstructure, and ideology of China, also means studying the party history within the sphere of China's general history. One part of China's general

hisotry is modern Chinese history which includes all such spheres as politics, military affairs, economics, culture and ideology as well as the three social forces of revolutionary strength, neutral strength, and reactionary strength. It also includes contradictions between China and imperialism, domestic contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and internal contradictions among the people. Economics includes the productive forces and the production relations, and the natural sciences represent a part of the productive forces. This level of research into party history means placing the CPC in the middle of the entire country's economic, political, and cultural life and seeing what position it occupies and what role it plays. Mao Zedong said, "In the long run, we can see the good and bad sides and the extent of the effect of all of China's political policies and practice in the people, by seeing whether or not they have aided the development of the productive forces of the people and what the extent of that aid was, and whether they have fettered or liberated the productive forces." ("On Joint Government") This method of research which requires us to examine a political party's role and effect in terms of the development of the productive forces is of extreme guiding significance for this question that we are discussing.

The fourth level: Researching the party history in terms of the international communist movement. In recent years, many comrades have been researching the relationships between the Communist International and the Chinese Revolution and the CPC. This research has achieved great successes. The CPC occupied a very important position within the Communist International. The Communist International was extremely important in terms of the Chinese Revolution and the CPC, and indeed it saw the Chinese Revolution as a type for the promotion of a surge in world revolution. After the disbanding of the Communist International, the CPC continued to occupy a very important position in the international communist movement. The CPC has made contributions to the international communist movement and thus, researching the history of the CPC within the sphere of the international communist movement represents an important angle from which to conduct such research.

All things exists on various different levels and each of the various levels are mutually interrelated and thus one can research anything from various different levels. Research on various different levels has its advantages and disadvantages. One cannot overemphasize either microresearch or macro-research at the expense of the other. To advocate researching party history from several different levels is extremely useful and good in terms of opening up a new phase in research into party history.

CSO: 4005/952

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON PRC HISTORY, PATRIOTISM

HK020908 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 83 p 4

[Article by Dai Yi [2071 6665]: "Historical Science Is a Powerful Weapon for Carrying Out Patriotic Education"--writing in commemoration of the 300th SHIXU (historical studies) column in GUANGMING RIBAO]

[Text] Today's "Historical Studies" column in the GUANGMING RIBAO is the 300th and this is worthy of congratulations. "Historical Studies" is a very influential column which was begun very early on although during the 10 years of internal chaos it was forced to cease publication. Since publication was resumed in 1975, it has published another 300 columns. The first 40 of these were published during the 10 years of internal chaos and a great deal of its contents was incorrect. Since the fall of the gang of four, another 260 columns have been published. The articles, criticism, notes, and so on that have appeared in "Historical Studies", especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, have totalled around 1,000 in number and have been rich in content and varied in form and style. The column represents a fine source of reading for the masses to study history and seek the truth and also represents a forum for historians to exchange views, discuss questions, and probe for truth. I myself am a regular reader of the "Historical Studies" column and I read every issue without fail, sometimes in detail, sometimes with a glance. Some of the articles inspire, encourage and educate me profoundly. There are certain articles which have appeared which I was very keen on and which I have greatly respected and there have been other articles where I have felt differently and I myself have put pen to paper and written pieces for the column. Since the founding of new China, the developmental course of historical science in China has been a twisting and varied one. It began in flourishing prosperity and the contention of a hundred schools of thought. This was followed by the 10,000 horses standing mute and the desolate depression during the 10 years of internal chaos. Finally, to the delight of the people, the restoration of order out of chaos and flourishing prosperity was welcomed once again and the banner of Marxism was once again fluttering high above the battle front of historical science. "Historical Studies" has shared a common destiny with historical science in modern China with a path of initiation, development, cessation, and republication and thus the record of recent times has been engraved on it. The articles and questions for discussion that it has carried, as well as the standards it has set for selecting

article and even changes in the layout and the way the topics are captioned are all intimately related to the political and ideological trends of the day. In one sense the column reflects the intense and complex struggle in the world of historians as well as the fruits of the labors of more general workers in the area of history, loyally recording the milestones in the stormy development of historical science in China.

"Historical Studies" is a special column in the newspaper. Like specialized historical magazines, it has its own characteristics. One of these is the wide scope of its readers. Any literate person who reads the paper, no matter whether he or she is a worker, peasant, soldier, scholar, or business person, and no matter whether he or she is elderly, middle-aged or young, has the chance of coming into contact with this column. Thus "Historical Studies" belongs to the mass of readers and not merely historical experts. It is especially well suited for the dissemination of historical knowledge and patriotism among cadres, workers, and young people. Another characteristic is that publication and circulation speed for the newspaper is very quick. Today, when we publish historical works, printing takes a very long time and it can easily take years. Articles and works written this year may not even be seen by readers for 1 or 2 years. The point about the articles in the column "Historical Studies" is that they appear very quickly. Important articles and those relevant to the moment can be published very quickly while discussions of books, trends, and information can all be put out very quickly so that our readers have the pleasure of being among the first to read these things. The third trait of the column is the fact that it is both short but pithy. A newspaper has limited space and cannot carry extremely long articles and this thus requires that writers be concise and yet abundant in the information they impart, always coming straight to the point.

These three characteristics of "broadness," "speed," and "brevity" places "Historical Studies" apart from other magazines and columns. It lives up to its own character, playing a role which no other magazine or publication can take over.

Over the last few years the column "Historical Studies" has been managed very well and with great success. It has promoted the development of historical science and catalyzed the popularization and elevation of historical knowledge, thus becoming an influential column in China. This is the fruit of common hard work and arduous labor on the part of both the writers and the editors. In the future this column will develop as the times develop. "Historical Studies" has, especially in the last 6 months, changed from being a twice-weekly to a weekly column and its contents have become even more substantial and it has appeared more and more frequently for its readers. In this new stage of socialist modernized construction I sincerely hope that "Historical Studies" will take up even greater and more glorious tasks.

Recently, in his opening speech at the first annual scientific meeting of the Chinese Historical Science Academy and the third representative meeting of the Chinese Historical Science Academy, Comrade Deng Liqun stressed the importance of carrying out patriotic education. He called on "everyone to adopt different methods, from different angles in carrying out patriotic education

among the people. This is a task that all comrades should take as in carrying out the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. 'Historical Science' has a duty to bear an even greater responsibility."

Patriotism is the most profound emotion that one may have toward one's country and people and it is deeply rooted in the far distant history and civilization of China and it has nurtured the sons and daughters of China for century upon century, generation upon generation, encouraging and inspiring them to work, to struggle, and to open up a glorious future for the motherland. In the past, patriotism was the ideological mainstay of the life, reunification, continuation, and national construction of the Chinese peoples and in the future it will continue to be the spiritual source for our glorious cause of achieving socialist modernization. Historical science is a powerful weapon for carrying out patriotic and ideological education. China's history has a richly proud and glimmering cultural heritage; it has seen many great and model politicians, militarists, thinkers, scientists, culturists, and artists; China's history has a glorious tradition of opposing class exploitation and national suppression and is rich in deeds and achievements of heroic and steadfast struggle which can move one to song and tears. Especially since the Opium Wars in 1840 when the fierce struggle to oppose imperialism and feudalism developed, patriotic spirit has greatly developed. In order to gain independence for the country and liberate the nation, the people willingly laid down their lives and fought against the mighty enemy and after a tortuous and difficult path they finally, under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party, overturned the three great mountains lying on the backs of the people and gained a revolutionary victory and established a new, socialist China. This part of Chinese history represents the richest and most moving educational material in the teaching of patriotism and from it we can appreciate the great past and the glorious future of our people and we can also stimulate loyalty for the motherland, love, and a high degree of self-pride and responsibility.

In order to open up a new phase in socialist modernized construction every battlefield in China must foster a multitude of idealistic, moral, cultured, and disciplined people and they must outdo their ancestors and forefathers. Thus we must step up education of the motherland's history, especially recent history. Teaching history means explaining facts, assimilating experiences, and illustrating laws, giving people knowledge, wisdom, and talent, molding their moral qualities, nurturing their feelings and emotions, and stimulating their convictions and beliefs so that people's inner worlds will exude the radiance of patriotism.

The development of people's thinking and the establishment of world views all possess varying characteristics and in addition they also all share common laws. The movement from patriotism to communism is the common path of many of our former revolutionaries. In the case of many of the older generation of Chinese revolutionaries, they did not find themselves with a communist ideological consciousness the moment they started; instead it developed as they witnessed the poverty of the country, the suffering of the people, and the spirit to save the nation and the people, and thus they threw themselves into the revolutionary movement without concern for their own selves, and

after many defeats and setbacks and through studying Marxism-Leninism in practice they came to realize that socialism was the only feasible way of saving China. Only in this way did they grow up to become great communists. Today patriotism and communism are even more interlinked than then. A communist must be a firm patriot and must struggle with all his or her might for the rejuvenation of China and her people, giving their all, closely integrating the internationalism of both patriotism and communism. A true patriot, even though he or she may not have constructed a communist world view as yet, can and must, in the face of a great quantity of moving and concrete facts, recognize superiority of socialism and praise and protect the socialist system and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

In our great efforts to develop patriotic education among young people and the masses we should understand that this is an important part of constructing a socialist spiritual civilization and that it will help promote the growth of a new generation of communism, which will be of great use to the four modernizations. In the past, Chinese historical scientific circles have done a great deal of work in publicizing historical knowledge and promoting patriotism and in the future there will be even more work to do. As an extremely influential and widely read column, "Historical Studies" has done a great deal of beneficial work in the past in terms of promoting patriotism and in the future there will be even greater scope for its potential and role. Not only can it continue to carry historical articles brimming with patriotism, providing the reader with more and improved spiritual nourishment, it can also coordinate the historical scientific circles and the publishing world to do more foundation, organizational, critical, and recommendation work. Today the column has already written and published a great number of pieces of work which aim at propagating history among the masses and the youth of today. In addition, it has organized popular debates, historical competitions, storytelling sessions, and so on. The literary, theater, and film worlds have produced many excellent works based on historical events and all of these examples represent different ways of carrying out patriotic education through the use of history. The achievements made are without doubt many but there are still some problems of one kind or another.

The carrying out of patriotic education is a long-term strategic task and more effort should be put into it and there should be more planning and more solid foundation work done so that there may be even more achievements. There is always room for some improvement or further discussion in every area, whether it be content, the type of literature involved, methodology, selection of topic, or the writing itself. These times have made new demands on historical science and thus all historical scientific workers, historical scientific research units, educational establishments, and historical scientific publications should all involve themselves and concern themselves with this work, for each one bears an even greater, unshirkable responsibility to adopt every means possible and use all available channels to widely propagate the historical knowledge of science so that the patriotic spirit may develop even more gloriously and take root among the people, where it will flower and bear fruit.

CSO: 4005/952

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DR SUN'S ABDICATION IN FAVOR OF YUAN SHIKAI DISCUSSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Peng Dayong [1756 1129 7167]: "The Ideological Basis for Dr Sun Yat-sen's Abdication in Favor of Yuan Shikai"]

[Excerpts] On the matter of Sun Yat-sen's abdication in favor of Yuan Shikai, one view holds that Sun Yat-sen "scored success without claiming credit for it" and hence fully demonstrated his "lofty spiritual outlook" and "fine virtue of humility" as a great revolutionary who did not choose to hold onto his fame and position or to struggle for power and dominance. Another view holds that Sun Yat-sen suffered the innate paralysis of a bourgeois; by abdicating political power in favor of a remnant evil element of feudal autarchy, he made "the huge political mistake" of failing to abide by his revolutionary purpose, to consider the future of the Republic, or to conform to the will of the people. This article undertakes to conduct some concrete analysis as to the ideological basis for Sun Yat-sen's abdicating in favor of Yuan Shikai.

First, "reaping the accomplishments of the revolution by peaceful means." After only slightly more than a month following the uprising at Wuchang, 14 provinces throughout the country were already declaring their glorious recovery and secession from Qing rule. Under the situation in which "rebellious activities" were arising across the country, the House of Qing issued an edict blaming itself. At that time, the Qing army's main forces were still exempt from fatal blows. Yuan Shikai tenaciously retained control over the clique of the Northern warlords and became a key figure with the greatest power in the Qing government. The foreign imperialists sensed at this time that the old running dogs were no longer useful; they wanted to replace them with new ones and hence did their best to pave the way for Yuan Shikai to usurp the available power and position. They both pressured the House of Qing to promote and use Yuan and also pressured the revolutionaries to reach a compromise with him by trumpeting at the top of their lungs that "the overall situation cannot be salvaged without Yuan." In the reactionary camp, the expression that "without Yuan the country is bound to fall" became quite an uproar. In the revolutionary camp, the appeal that, in order to realize republicanism and unify China, "there is nobody else but Yuan who can do the job" was likewise being clamored at the time. At the instigation of the British consul, a meeting of representatives from the governor-general's offices of the various recovered provinces decided between the end of November and the beginning of December to consent to a cease-fire and to negotiations for peace and, if Yuan Shikai should come over, to elect Yuan as Provisional President. The meeting also passed the

"Program of the Provisional Government." To all this, Sun Yat-sen indicated no disagreement whatsoever. "Besides, if we can reap the accomplishments of the revolution by peaceful means in China today, it should also serve to establish an unprecedented example for the world. Why is it necessary to resort to arms?" "Complete Works of Sun Yat-sen," p 570). This shows that even before Sun Yat-sen returned to the country to take up the Provisional Presidency, he had already thought of "overcoming the great enemy without a war," as in his strategic deliberations he had in fact conceived of endeavoring to have Yuan Shikai come over and thus quickly overthrow the rule of the House of Qing and establish the Republic.

Second, "seeking only an early consolidation of the foundation of the state." On 12 October 1911, when Sun Yat-sen heard in America the news about "Wuchang's having been occupied by the revolutionaries," he immediately "decided to make efforts in diplomatic circles." But when he tried to get various countries to support and provide loans to the revolutionary military government, he was rebuffed. Thus, Sun Yat-sen came to the conclusion that "if internally no unified institution exists and externally there is no responsible entity for others to contact" (Declaration of the Provisional President), then nothing could get started. Therefore, an "early consolidation of the foundation of the state" and the swift establishment of a unified republican government for the whole country became the most urgent tasks.

Why did Sun Yat-sen not choose a warlike approach but instead seek "early consolidation of the foundation of the state" through a peaceful approach? Because there existed "three fears" in the minds of the bourgeois revolutionaries who upheld Sun Yat-sen as their banner: First, fear of a split of the country. In mid-November 1911, Sun Yat-sen said in a conversation with Cantlie that he had given thought to the fact that "in China today there appears to be a tendency toward partition and multiple republics, so I am most eager to see the people of the country quickly establish a good central government" (p 559). Otherwise, when brothers fight within their family compound and end up hurting each other, the overbearing powers are bound to reap the profits of a gloating onlooker; this would mean courting the disaster of partition. Second, fear of devastation of the populace. On 2 January 1912, Sun Yat-sen sent a telegram to Yuan Shikai, saying: "I cannot bear the thought of seeing a war between the North and South leading to the devastation of the populace; hence, I raise no opposition whatsoever to the proposal of negotiations for peace" (MINLI BAO, 6 January 1912). Later, Sun Yat-sen repeatedly explained: "Because I was afraid of the eventuality of internecine warfare, I therefore made it a point to withdraw" ("Complete Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Correspondence, Vol I, p 375). Otherwise, warfare would be followed by other disasters, and the resultant sufferings would become endless. Third, fear of foreign intervention. Sun Yat-sen held that "the revolutionary forces have surged forth abruptly with a momentum that cannot be easily stopped; the [foreign] powers have suddenly found themselves at bay and unable to come up with adequate measures," so they could only maintain neutrality for the time being. Under the guidance of such thinking, making peace through negotiations and resorting to give-and-take at the conference table thus became the principal form through which Sun Yat-sen carried forward his struggle. Sun exchanged his own withdrawal for the Qing emperor's abdication, while Yuan exchanged his coming over for the presidency: this was the central question of peaceful North-South negotiations at the time.

Third, "the Mr Yuan of today is a member of the Republic." In the process of peaceful North-South negotiations, Sun Yat-sen's perception of Yuan Shikai was sometimes conspicuous and sometimes obscure; it showed both caution and fantasy. From Sun Yat-sen's point of view, all big bureaucrats and warlords of the Han nationality in the Qing Government, whether laden with criminal records or not, would be "absolved of suspicion and doubt," "welcome to reconciliation," and embraced as comradesly defenders of the Republic, once they declared their consent to uphold republicanism ("Data on the 1911 Revolution," p 6). Under the guidance of the concept of taking advantage of Yuan to "fight for the Han and eliminate the House of Qing," Sun Yat-sen, on the very day he was elected Provisional President of the Republic of China, immediately sent a telegram to Yuan Shikai to say: "When I arrived in Shanghai the other day, all the comrades asked me to take the responsibility of organizing a provisional government.... Having considered the difficulties and pitfalls involved, I realize that I have an unshirkable duty in this regard, so I have been compelled to undertake this role." "Although I have temporarily filled this vacancy, my sincerity in being always ready to vacate the post in favor of the virtuous will sooner or later be conspicuous to everyone. I hope you will make your decision on this great matter early, so as to comfort the yearnings of the 400 million people" (p 576). But Yuan was exceedingly chagrined at Sun's preemptory accession to the provisional presidency; he therefore instigated 47 Northern generals, including Jiang Guiti among others, to send a joint telegram to express opposition, declaring truculently that they had "sworn to resist till death in a bloody contest on behalf of Yuan, the Protector of the Palace." On this question, Sun Yat-sen explained in a telegram sent to Yuan Shikai on 2 January 1912: "If because of your effort the will of the people becomes realized and the harmony of the nation is preserved without war, and the House of Qing too finds peace and happiness, then one measure really benefits several matters. When merits are judged and talents are appraised, there are bound to be fair conclusions. I have been recommended by the various provinces, and my oath is still here; this sincerity on my part has been witnessed by heaven. If you think I am trying to induce you in order to get at you, that would indeed be a misunderstanding." (Wu Tingfang: "Key Recordings Concerning the Republic," Vol I, p 71). With respect to the Northern warlords' fickle conduct in detriment to the cease-fire and in engendering the resultant conflicts, Sun Yat-sen on the one hand reproached Yuan Shikai with uncontrollable anger on how his "going back on his own word in so many instances has aroused the ire of all soldiers and civilians in the country," and how "if this should lead once again to military conflict, Yuan Shikai alone would be to blame, and all soldiers and civilians in the country would wish to eliminate Yuan before eating their breakfast" (Bai Jiao, "Yuan Shikai and the Republic of China," in "The 1911 Revolution," Vol VIII, p 135). On the other hand, he also sent a frank telegram to the Northern generals to say: "All of us in the South as well as in the North belong to one family; who is willing to shed blood for the selfish interests of a few people?". The government of the Republic is trying only to establish republicanism and save our brethren from suffering; it has no other desire. All matters of the state shall be subject to our common considerations.... Changing the enmity between us into friendship is something that really should be undertaken today" ("Data on the 1911 Revolution", p 29) After some hard struggles, the Qing emperor declared his abdication on 12 February. The next day, Sun Yat-sen immediately announced publicly: "I, the President, shall implement my oath and resign and withdraw forthwith." At the same time, he recommended Yuan Shikai to the Provisional Senate as his successor, saying: "In

bringing about the abdication of the Qing emperor and the unification of the South and North at this time, Mr Yuan's contribution has really been great. In the political views he has expressed, he has also indicated absolute agreement. If he is elected our public servant, he is bound to be loyal to the Republic. In addition, Mr Yuan is also rich in experience; since our Republic is now unified, it will have to rely on talented people for construction; this is why I dare to recommend to your chamber what I think personally. Please do not miss this appropriate selection for the office, for the sake of the future of our Republic. Then our overall situation will certainly greatly benefit from this, indeed!" ("Data on the 1911 Revolution," pp 132-133). On 17 February, Sun Yat-sen again sent a telegram to Tan Renfeng and the MINLI newspaper office to explain the reasons for his abdication in favor of Yuan, saying: "The Qing emperor has now abdicated, and the Republic is now unified.... Xiangcheng [Shikai] achieved these goals by peaceful means. Such are his merits; why shouldn't I sincerely recommend him?" (ibid., pp 137-138). At that time, the overseas Chinese objected to electing Yuan Shikai as President; Sun Yat-sen again explained himself in a letter of reply dated 23 February. The passages cited above indicate that prior and pursuant to the establishment of the Provisional Government in Nanjing, Sun Yat-sen resorted to both struggle and compromise with respect to Yuan Shikai. But his struggle was rather flabby and weak; his compromises were the main thing. Under the conditions prevailing at the time, it was impossible for Sun Yat-sen to have a clear-cut class viewpoint with which to recognize clearly Yuan's reactionary essence; nor was it possible for him to have a high degree of revolutionary vigilance with which to prevail over all other people's views. He very innocently thought that as long as Yuan declared his "absolute support of the Republic" and "swore to abide by the Constitution formulated by the Senate," then the counterrevolutionary of yesterday would immediately become "a member of the Republic" today. That is to say, Sun Yat-sen failed to take Yuan Shikai as an object of the revolution; instead, he regarded him as an anti-Manchu ally who could be won over and as a reliable revolutionary leader. Under such circumstances, it could only be a matter of course that he should abdicate his post as Provisional President in favor of Yuan Shikai.

Fourth, "it is not necessary to wield political power personally." During the period of peaceful North-South negotiations, Sun Yat-sen repeatedly indicated that he loathed the "struggle for power and gains" and that he "did not attach any importance at all" to the office of Provisional President. Not only did he promote the "natural vocation" of revolutionaries as the salvation of the country and of the people and their "important devotion as a rendering of service," but he also set a personal example and declined to cling to fame and position "with the purpose of influencing others at the time." This was undoubtedly something to be reaffirmed. But we should also point out: While Sun Yat-sen kept the future of the Republic tenaciously in his mind, he failed to understand that there was an inseparable relationship between wielding political power and the future of the Republic; he failed to perceive the importance of wielding political power; and he failed to understand that in whose hands political power is controlled is the fundamental question that determines the success or failure of the revolution. Therefore, he thought that "it matters very little" who serves as chief of state. This was obviously erroneous.

To sum up all of the above, the powerful pressures exerted by domestic and foreign reactionary forces were of course an objective factor which forced Sun

Yat-sen to abdicate in favor of Yuan Shikai, but it was by no means the decisive, principal factor. Some people have paid attention to analyzing the contrast between the forces of the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries at the time and have held that the former were too weak whereas the latter were too strong, and that hence the revolutionary forces submitted to the counterrevolutionary forces and the counterrevolution subdued the revolution. While this view sounds reasonable, it nonetheless warrants some analysis. Rather than suggest that the bourgeois revolutionaries as represented by Sun Yat-sen at the time were never really equipped to resist the oppression of the domestic and foreign reactionary forces and were utterly powerless to carry out any struggle against Yuan Shikai, and hence that they could not but submit and compromise -- could not but hand over their political power -- we might as well say that Sun Yat-sen, under the guidance of the policy thinking of "winning without war" and "reaping the accomplishments of the revolution by peaceful means," willingly put forth his abdication and handed over his leadership power as the price to obtain Yuan Shikai's bolting against the House of Qing so as to force the Qing emperor to abdicate; this would tally more with the objective reality of history. The facts are clear: Sun Yat-sen's abdication in favor of Yuan Shikai was in the main not compulsory but was voluntary; it was due not to external causes but to internal causes.

Moreover, while Sun Yat-sen exuded easy, blind trust in Yuan Shikai and even harbored unrealistic fantasies about him, the fact of his abdication was not the result of his being duped or hoodwinked. For a long time, people have taken the innate paralysis of the national bourgeoisie, its flabby, wavering, compromising class characteristics, as having the factors determining why Sun Yat-sen could not but abdicate. There is also the necessity to understand anew this popularly held conclusion. This writer thinks that one task of our historical research is to expose the class essence of historical personalities through their manifestations; this no doubt is necessary. But while there is an internal relationship between class limitations and Sun Yat-sen's abdication, there is by no means any cause-and-effect relationship between what caused and what was caused -- between what preceded and what followed. An inevitable relationship is not necessarily a cause-and effect relationship; this is common knowledge in philosophy and is known to everybody. If we fail to conduct a concrete analysis with respect to concrete problems, and only suit abstract concepts to them as a panacea for solving them, that would hardly be persuasive enough. As this will not be able to explain why some bourgeois revolutionaries firmly objected to peaceful negotiations and disagreed with Sun Yat-sen's abdication, could it be that they were not constrained by the class limitations of the national bourgeoisie? Why should the same Sun Yat-sen at first consider that "my abdication is by no means an error" ("Complete Works of Dr Sun Yat-sen," Correspondence, Vol I, p 375), but soon sense that "my resignation was a big political blunder" ("Selected Works of Sun Yat-sen," p 503)?

What is more, the consequence of Sun Yat-sen's abdication in favor of Yuan Shikai was a mixture of correctness and error, with success and failure coexisting. It divided and split the enemies on the one hand, but it squandered the fruits of the revolution on the other hand; it accelerated the collapse of the House of Qing and brought about the unification of the South and the North on the one hand, but it caused the Republican Government to degenerate and become a nominal signboard without substance on the other hand; it chased away the feudal emperor on the one hand, but it also paved the way for Yuan Shikai

to usurp power and resort to eventual restoration on the other hand. My own opinion is that, insofar as his policy thinking and historical conditions at the time are concerned, Sun Yat-sen's abdication in favor of Yuan Shikai should basically be reaffirmed. It was by no means a "big mistake," but it cannot be totally negated. Yet he did relinquish his revolutionary leadership power, after all, and cause the newborn revolutionary regime to be usurped by counterrevolutionary and sham revolutionary elements, and thereby leave the 1911 revolution unfinished, like something "with a head but no tail, a beginning but not an end." This was definitely no "great virtue," in terms of not wishing to struggle for personal power and status, that can be blindly applauded.

9255

CSO: 4005/762

EAST REGION

JIANGSU FIFTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 83 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Shen Chunzhong [3088 4783 0022]: "Jiangsu Fifth People's Congress Standing Committee Concludes 19th Meeting"]

[Text] The Jiangsu Fifth People's Congress Standing Committee concluded its 19th session in the afternoon of the 16th.

The meeting carefully deliberated on the work report which the Standing Committee will submit to the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and during the discussions the delegates put forward certain amendments which were adopted. The meeting listened to the explanations given by Vice Chairman Dai Weiren [2071 3634 3544] to the provisional regulations (draft) concerning problems in certain proposals and after deliberations agreed to transmit these provisional regulations (draft) to the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for discussion and decision. The meeting also deliberated on the proposal of the Provincial Government to suspend enforcement of the "Tentative Regulations of Jiangsu Province Governing Sewage Disposal Fees and Fines," and expressed that these regulations, passed by the Fifth Session of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and in force since 1 January 1981, have had a certain usefulness in inducing the various districts and units to actively bring the "three wastes" under control, also in reducing pollution and improving the environment. However, in view of the fact that the State Council promulgated "Provisional Regulations Governing the Collection of Sewage Disposal Fees," the meeting decided to suspend the "Tentative Regulations of Jiangsu Province Governing Sewage Disposal Fees and Fines" as from 1 July 1983, in order to have uniform sewage disposal fees implemented for the whole country. Based on a report from the Provincial High Court, the meeting furthermore passed a "Resolution Not To Reestablish Special People's Courts at Seven Provincial Labor Reform Units." The meeting also approved the appointment and dismissal of a number of cadres of the People's Procuratorate.

At the end of the meeting, Vice Chairman He Binghao [0149 0393 4110] gave a speech.

9808

CSO: 4005/854

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PARTY SCHOOLS PROGRESS REPORTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Yun Hai [0061 3189]: "New Progress in Work at Jiangsu Party Schools At All Levels; Over 75,000 Party Members and Cadres Trained in Rotation and Educated During the Past Year"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the party committees at all levels, operation of party schools in Jiangsu made new progress. During the past year, altogether more than 75,000 party members and cadres were trained in rotation and educated at the party schools at all levels.

Since last year, the party schools at all levels continued their work of instituting training in rotation of party members and cadres. With the "Resolution" and the documents from the 12th CPC National Congress as core subjects, the schools organized cadre studies of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The cadre schools of the provincial party committee and some of the party schools of the municipal party committees also began on a trial basis to change from mainly training in rotation to mainly conducting educational training courses. Last year the party schools of the provincial party committee conducted a 1-year training class for middle-aged and young cadres, a 2-year economic theories class and a 1½-year class on scientific socialist theories. The party schools of the municipal party committees of Nanjing, Suzhou and other cities also conducted 1-year educational training courses. Apart from studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as main courses, the studies comprised scientific and general educational knowledge as well as professional knowledge. In the past year, the various party schools throughout the province trained and educated over 75,000 party members and cadres (including grassroots branch secretaries of the party not withdrawn from regular work), among them over 2,500 cadres of county and higher rank. Through their studies and the integration of theory with practice, the broad masses of party members and cadres gained a deeper understanding of the "Resolution" and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. The participants in the studies expressed that after their studies, they had become much closer, mentally, to the Party Central Committee and found themselves much more in step with the Party Central Committee.

After the 12th National Party Congress, especially after receiving the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on cadre education, quite a number of party committees strengthened the establishment of party schools. In the time of a little over 1 year, the municipal and county organizations and personnel departments selected over 120 teachers, that is one-fifth of the available teachers, for service at the municipal and county party schools. Several cities, such as Yangzhou, Suzhou, Changzhou and Yancheng, used local financial resources to build new or expand existing party school buildings. In the latter part of last year, the provincial party committee and the provincial government allocated over 1.3 million yuan as partial support for party school constructions by municipal and county party committees. The five counties of Lishui, Gaochun, Xiangshui, Lianshui and Guannan, which did not have fixed bases for their party schools, invested subsidies they received from the province to build party schools, while some counties also squeezed some funds out of their own finances. The county party committees at Xiangshui and Guannan decided to transform their guest houses into party schools. To support library and reading room facilities for the teachers at the party schools at all levels, the organizational department of the provincial party committee allocated over 400,000 yuan as party expense toward the acquisition of library material by the prefectural and county party committee party schools.

9808

CSO: 4005/854

EAST REGION

IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING OF PARTY SCHOOLS NOTED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "The Building of Party Schools Should be Taken Seriously"]

[Text] Party schools use Marxism to educate and arm the front of our party cadres. They are schools that nurture and train the backbone of our major leadership in party and government as well as the reserves for these positions. To meet the needs of the developments in this new historical period, the Party Central Committee has decided that the party schools should change from primarily short-term training in rotation to primarily regularize education and training. This is an important policy decision of strategic significance.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party schools in the different places throughout our province have been gradually restored and developed. However, in general quite a number of our party schools are by far not meeting the demands of regularized education and training with regard to the strength of their leadership, the qualification of their teachers, their school buildings and their operating funds. There are furthermore places where the selection of teachers does not conform to determined conditions and numbers, but is handled in a perfunctory manner just to make up necessary numbers.

Although there are certain objective reasons for problems of this nature to arise in the establishment of party schools, the key problem is still the dependence in this matter on the knowledge and determination of the leadership. The leading comrades of the Central Committee have recently clearly and definitely pointed out that our purpose in now operating good party schools is to train and educate the backbone of our leadership. As the saying goes: "It takes 10 years to grow a tree, but it takes 100 years to nurture a generation of good men." Generally, the building up of talents requires a very long time. However, it is wrong if some of our comrades consider the training of cadres as conflicting with the immediate work at hand, and erroneously look on it as a case of "distant water cannot quench present thirst." They don't understand that if the economy is to develop, education must precede it and the work of nurturing talents must precede all undertakings. Precisely because it takes so long to nurture talents, we must plan far ahead and make careful arrangements.

To tackle the problem only when it arises will be too late. Some even regard it as a losing business to invest in intelligence. They don't understand that the education of cadres in politics, business, technology and cultural subjects is a development of intelligence that requires little money and yields great benefits, that it is necessary to increase and strengthen formerly hidden productive forces and is laying an improved foundation for future developments. A development of intelligence of this kind is more important than the development of other resources. "He who has no anxious thoughts for the future will find trouble right at hand." The leading comrades in the party committees must certainly have foresight and sagacity. The lack of determination in certain problems involving the fundamental construction will adversely affect the overall situation and the long-term interests of the party and the state.

Recently the Party Central Committee asked the Central Organizational Department, the Central Propaganda Department and the Central Party School to call the Second National Party School Work Conference. The Party Central Committee pays the greatest attention to the effective operation of party schools, and the large number of our cadres place great hopes on the effective operation of party schools. The party committees at all levels must be sure to give party school work its deserved place. They must earnestly strengthen the leadership of our party schools, and actively and effectively carry out the reform of the party schools. If only the whole party will exert itself, it will certainly be possible to initiate a new situation in party school work and to accomplish the important task, designated by the 12th National People's Congress, of instituting regularized education and training of our cadres.

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CSO: 4005/854

EAST REGION

FUJIAN CPC SCHOOL LEADS STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

OW040630 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Fujian Provincial Party Committee's Party School has been organizing its cadres to study "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING."

Prior to 1 July, the party school took the initiative to contact the publication departments in the province as well as those in Beijing and Shanghai in order to purchase the "SELECTED WORKS." The 400 or so copies it obtained later were immediately distributed to all staff members and students.

To train study leaders, the school assigned the comrades of the theoretical research unit of the school to take the lead in studying and writing articles about their understanding of the "SELECTED WORKS." Lecturer (Zhang Bingliang) has already written a 5,000-character article entitled: "A Model Who Upholds and Develops Mao Zedong Thought."

Beginning 10 July, all lecturers of the party school will stop teaching for 10 days and spend time on studying "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING."

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

NEW PARTY MEMBER OF BETTER POLITICAL QUALITY

OW030949 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The ranks of party members in Jiangsu have been steadily growing. Statistics show that Jiangsu's party membership has increased from more than 240,000 in the initial period of liberation to more than 2.25 million at present.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels have paid great attention to recruiting new party members. Over the past few years, more than 198,000 have been recruited. Thanks to the efforts of grassroots party organizations in all localities, which have seriously evaluated, trained, and educated new party members, the political quality of the absolute majority of new members is relatively better. They have played an exemplary role in the four modernizations.

Of the 656 new party members recruited in Changzhou City last year, 77 percent were commended at the end of the year as advanced producers and advanced workers at all levels. All party organizations have emphasized recruiting members from among backbone producers and workers on the fronts of all trades and in departments and localities where there are few party members. They have paid particular attention to recruiting intellectuals. Statistics show that nearly 5,000 new members recruited throughout the province last year were technical personnel in various specific fields. They accounted for (?19.7) percent of all new party members. Intermediate-level and senior intellectuals [words indistinct]. Over the past 2 years, more than 27,900 intellectuals have been admitted to the CPC.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

CHEN YI ATTENDS PERIODICALS PUBLICATION MEETING

OW060331 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Periodicals in Shanghai have developed vigorously since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. More than 200 kinds of periodicals are being published with a total publication of more than 20 million copies. Ten periodicals including QINGNIAN YIDAI [YOUNGER GENERATION] and GUSHI HUI [STORY-TELLING SESSION] each exceed 1 million copies. The volume of publication of these periodicals in Shanghai has been quite stable due to the good quality being maintained.

Yesterday afternoon Shanghai's propaganda departments called a meeting on periodicals publication work to exchange experience and study measures to further improve product quality, carry forward achievements, overcome shortcomings and make greater contributions to publicizing socialist spiritual civilization.

Among those who attended and spoke at the meeting were Director Chen Yi and deputy directors (Chen Qingyu), Jiang Nan, (Hu Jian and Ma Feicai) of the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee. (Zhao Hankun), director of the periodicals section of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, also spoke.

General discussions ended this morning. Chief editors and deputy chief editors of literary and art periodicals representing the social sciences field will continue group discussions.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

EASTERN PROVINCES CONVEY NPC GUIDELINES

[Editorial report] OW062203--Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 30 June broadcasts a 3-minute report on a report meeting held in Hangzhou on 30 June by Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou City authorities to convey the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. According to the report, the meeting was presided over by Li Fengping, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. It called on the people throughout the province to work hard with one mind and one heart under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council to accomplish the tasks put forward by the NPC session. Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, delivered a report on the NPC guidelines at the meeting. Wu Minda, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting, urging all units, departments, and localities to convey and implement the NPC guidelines.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 June broadcasts a 3.5-minute report on a meeting held in Nanjing on 30 June by provincial-level organizations. According to the report: Chu Jiang, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, reported on the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC. Nearly 3,000 cadres of various provincial-level organizations and various institutions of higher learning in Nanjing listened to his report. Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. In his report at the meeting, Chu Jiang praised Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, the new state leadership, and the party Central Committee and its line, principles, and policies. Sun Han called on the provincial-level organizations to study and implement the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC and the first session of the Sixth CPPCC national committee.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 30 June broadcasts an 8-minute report on a meeting held on 30 June by the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to convey the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC. According to the report, about 3,200 persons attended the meeting held in Nanchang, including responsible persons of the provincial party committee, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC committee, and military district; responsible persons of the Nanchang Army School and Nanchang City; Sixth NPC deputies in Nanchang;

responsible persons of units directly under Jiangxi Province and Nanchang City; and army cadres at and above the regimental level. Ma Jikong, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Xu Qin, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report on the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC. Xu Qin praised the new state leadership, called on the party committees, people's congress standing committees, and people's governments at all levels to study, convey, and implement the NPC guidelines and Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government.

Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 2 July carries a recorded talk by He Shimin, a deputy to the Sixth NPC and vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Economic Committee. In the 7.5-minute talks, He Shimin praises the new state leadership and Premier Zhao's report and emphasizes the need to improve economic results in Jiangxi's industrial and transport departments. In order to improve economic results, he calls on the industrial department to save energy, turn losses into profits, improve quality of products, and prevent wastes of raw and processed materials.

The same newscast also carries a 3-minute recorded talk by (Su Huiguo), deputy director of the Jiangxi Provincial Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery. In the talk, (Su Huiguo) discusses Jiangxi's agricultural achievements in 1982 as compared with 1978, pledges to study and implement the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC, and urges the peasants to work hard to reap new bumper harvests this year.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

CADRES ORGANIZED TO STUDY DENG'S WORKS

OW070001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Party committees of provincial organs have organized cadres at and above the departmental level and retired veteran cadres to earnestly study the SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING. They all excitedly said that the SELECTED WORKS is a brilliant literary work on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought during a period of great and historic changes in China, that it is of markedly historical significance, and that it is an important guide for current and future socialist construction in China.

They all noted: Having personally experienced the periods recorded in the SELECTED WORKS, we sense a special feeling of closeness as we study the book. We deeply feel that Comrade Xiaoping is correct in his statements and firm in exercising leadership.

In studying Comrade Xiaoping's pronouncements in 1975, some comrades called to mind the actual situation in consolidating railway transportation service in Xuzhou Prefecture at that time and said with profound understanding: At that time Comrade Xiaoping waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the gang of four and closely attended to consolidation in all fields of work. He had the full support of the party and the people.

In studying Comrade Xiaoping's pronouncements on respecting knowledge and intellectuals, comrades who had engaged in propaganda and educational work for years recalled their personal experience and happily said: The practice since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee shows that the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals has greatly advanced the four modernizations program. Noting that the party's work style has somewhat improved in government offices, comrades engaged in discipline inspection work felt that Comrade Xiaoping's call for inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style is absolutely correct and is needed for the building of the ruling party.

In connection with the current work on structural reform and party consolidation in selected units, they all pledged to use the SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING as a powerful ideological weapon and to do ideological and political work successfully to guarantee the smooth progress of the party's work in all fields.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK040731 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The second standing committee session of the sixth provincial people's congress ended in Jinan on the morning of 3 July. This session listened to the report on the situation of the first session of the Sixth NPC and studied its documents. The session also relayed and studied the speech made by Chairman Peng Zhen at the first session of the Sixth NPC and the guidelines of his speech made at the joint meeting of the six special committees of the NPC Standing Committee. Participants in the session further defined the direction for and strengthened their confidence in achieving success in the work of the people's congress standing committee.

At the plenary session held on the morning of 3 July, participants adopted the resolution on studying the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC raised by the provincial people's congress standing committee and approved the namelist of the working personnel of the provincial people's government and the namelist of the procuratorial cadres of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the session. Attending the session were Xu Leijian, Gao Fengwu, Zhang Ye, Chen Lei, Xu Jianchun, Lin Ping, Zhang Zhusheng, Wang Jieren, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin and Zhang Fugui, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Attending the session as observers were Li Zhen, deputy governor of the province; Liang Deshan, president of the provincial higher people's court; (Li Huimin), chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; responsible persons of the relevant departments under the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of the people's congress standing committees of the cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ENDS CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK040917 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The second plenary standing committee session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee concluded in Jinan on the morning of 3 July. Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, chaired the meeting held on the morning of 3 July. The meeting adopted the resolution raised by the second standing committee meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. Through examination and discussions, the session adopted the appointment of the deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee and director and deputy director of its general office. The session also decided to set up 13 groups in charge of the work of agriculture and forestry, economic construction, culture, education, science and technology, medical, medicinal and public health undertakings, industry and commerce, the legal system, women, nationalities, religion, overseas Chinese, and sports. At the same time, chiefs and deputy chiefs of these 13 CPPCC work groups were appointed.

Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech at the session on ways to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC and the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and to create a new situation in our province's CPPCC work. The session warmly supported the new state leaders and the leaders of the National CPPCC committee elected by the first session of the Sixth NPC and by the first session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

Attending the session were Yu Xiu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Li Sijing, Zhang Weicen, Tian Haishan, Wang Liang, Fan Yusui, (Xu Wenyuan), (Kong Lingren), (Cai Qian kang), and Ding Fangming. Attending as observers were directors of the united front work departments under various prefectural and city CPC committees; directors of the united front work departments under the CPC committees of various higher learning institutions in Jinan City; advisors of the advisory office under the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of the provincial-level united front work departments and of other relevant departments.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

CIRCULAR ON ENDING ILLEGAL PROMOTION OF CADRES

SK040800 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Recently the discipline examination commission and the organizational department under the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee jointly issued an emergency circular, urging to strictly forbid promoting cadres before the administration reform."

"The emergency circular" pointed out: In February 1982, the provincial CPC committee issued a special circular on suspending the promotion of cadres in line with the guidelines of the administration reform of the CPC Central Committee and the state and the situation of leading bodies at all levels across the province. The circular was well implemented by most localities and units. A few localities and units, however, abused their power to promote cadres to the neglect of the regulations of the provincial CPC committee and created a bad influence. With regard to this, "the emergency circular" put forward three demands in line with the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee:

1. We must strictly implement the circular, issued by the provincial CPC committee in February 1982 on suspending the promotion of cadres. The promotion of cadres in violation of the regulations of the provincial CPC committee are invalidated. Relevant organizations should take charge of correcting the illegal promotion of cadres and offer apologies to the promoted cadres.
2. From now on, middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity may be promoted, if the administration reform and enterprise consolidation work requires it; otherwise, no one can be promoted.
3. All prefectural and city CPC committees, party committees of all large enterprises and party organizations and party committees of all provincial-level departments should conduct an investigation on the situation of cadre promotion in the past year and resolutely correct the cadres who were promoted in violation of the directives of the CPC Central Committee and the circular of the provincial CPC committee.

Serious problems should be dealt with.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

SHANDONG SETS UP TOWNSHIPS ON TRIAL BASIS

SK060956 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] On 25-30 June, the provincial people's government held a forum on setting up townships on a trial basis to sum up and exchange experience and to map the future work plan.

All participants unanimously held: Under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, the work of setting up townships on a trial basis has been developing smoothly and healthily. The establishment of 178 townships on a trial basis in 3 counties, 1 district and 20 communes of 15 countries and districts has basically completed.

In the previous trial work, some communes were divided into townships and some communes were divided into districts, in which townships were set up. Although practices are not alike, owing to their organized efforts to carefully conduct the trial work, all localities have achieved better results, and local cadres and the people have been pleased with the work. In particular, the system of establishing small townships in large districts has been well received by the masses.

Some people said that things have become convenient for them with governments nearby, and they can meet township cadres every day. They also said: The system of small townships is good: the domain of townships is small; it is easy to meet the persons whom they want to see; and things can be handled promptly with less expense.

The forum pointed out: The system of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township political power is a great reform in our state's rural grassroots political power system. This is an extremely complicated and painstaking work. The task is heavy and deals with a wide range of work. Therefore, we must implement the principle of adopting vigorous, prudent, realistic, and reliable action to conduct the reform in well-guided, planned, step-by-step, and orderly manners, and to ensure a practical quality of the work.

In implementing the system of separating government administration with commune management and establishing township political power, we should adhere to the three unchanged principles: First, the ownership of collective

economy is unchanged; second, the political treatment and economic payment of cadres is unchanged; and third, the economic contracts under the production responsibility system are unchanged.

By adhering to the three unchanged principles, all localities have achieved better results in the previous trial work. From now on, we should continue to implement the above-mentioned principle in conducting the trial work. People's communes continue exercising their political power and functions to attend to all items of work so as to protect and develop the collective economy among the units in which the trial work is not conducted.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CONFERENCE HELD ON VETERAN CADRES WORK

SK020934 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The provincial conference on the work concerning veteran cadres concluded recently in Jinan. The conference stressed that the work directed toward veteran cadres should be strengthened in the course of institutional reform. It noted: It is necessary to vigorously make good arrangements for and take good care of veteran cadres retired or on convalescence leave in line with party and state policies and to see to it that politically they are treated basically the same and that, in daily life, they are granted slight preference. Efforts should be made to pay more attention to them than to in-service cadres and to take better care of them so that they will live longer, continue to write down their glorious history, and facilitate the smooth progress of the institutional reform.

The conference urged efforts to carry out the following work at present:

1. Continue the ideological work among veteran cadres. With regard to veteran comrades who will soon retire, major leading comrades should talk to them one by one. If the ideological work has not been done meticulously among already retired comrades, we should do additional work to make up for it. Comrades who have retreated from leading bodies but have not reached the retirement age and are still in good health should have the proper arrangements made.
2. Open up a new situation in service for veteran cadres. We should draw up a series of measures and methods which comply with party and state policies and which guarantee that retired veteran cadres are fully respected politically and are given preferential treatment in their daily lives.
3. Give full play to the important role of veteran cadres. We should encourage them to pass on their experiences to young in-service cadres, should help them, and should set an example for them.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CPC COMMITTEE CALLS FOR STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

OW020415 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee recently issued a circular, calling on party organizations at all levels to conscientiously organize the study and propagation of the SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING (1975-1982).

The circular says: The SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING, which will be published throughout the country on 1 July, contains 47 important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during the period from 1975 to September 1982. These substantial speeches touch on politics, the economy, education, science, literature and art, united front work, army and party building and other fields. Thirty-nine have never before been published.

The circular says: These works of Comrade Xiaoping uphold and carry forward Mao Zedong Thought under the new historical conditions and are good examples of the integration of theory with practice. Not only have they indelible historical significance, but also great importance in guiding socialist construction of our nation at present and in the future.

The circular urges that, after the selected works have been published, all fronts and departments should organize the vast number of cadres, particularly the leading cadres of units at and above district and county levels, to conscientiously study them. Those units, which are now organizing reading activities for national revitalization, may also organize staff members, workers and youths to conscientiously study some of the selected works.

CSO: 4005/963

EAST REGION

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

OW030003 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular today, urging party organizations at all levels to conscientiously organize the study and propagation of the "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING."

The circular says: "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING" is a volume of scientific works of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It has immortal historical significance and is of prime importance in guiding China's socialist construction both now and in the future. Conscientiously organizing the study and propagation of the "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING" is very important to our understanding of the development of and changes in our party's comprehension of the important problems before and after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee. It will help us better to understand the party's current principles and policies. Party committees at all levels should make unified arrangements and regard the study and propagation of "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING" as an important task which they should grasp firmly and well.

The circular points out: To help cadres better understand the fundamental spirit of "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING," party committees at various levels should earnestly promote the training of cadres at the section level and above on a rotational basis. Newspapers and radio stations should carry or transmit articles expounding the ideological and theoretical contents of the "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING." Presently, our province is studying and implementing the guidelines of the first session of the Sixth NPC. The study of "SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING" should be integrated with the implementation of the guidelines of that NPC session and with the summing up of the experience of one's own area or department while carrying out reforms in all fields of endeavor. This will smoothly promote work in all fields.

CSO: 4005/963

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REFORMS IN EDUCATION FOR PARTY MEMBERS EMPHASIZED

Standardization of Education Proposed

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Earnestly Run Party Schools to Develop Four Modernizations]

[Text] The 7 day Second Provincial Party School Work Conference came to a close yesterday.

At the closing ceremony, Provincial Party Committee secretary Wang Ning [3768 1337] gave a summation speech for the conference. Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627], Vice-Chairman of the Provincial Advisory Committee and Director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee, presided over the conference.

The responsible comrades from the Central Committee who underwent study with the comrades at the conference were greatly inspired after studying a series of important directives regarding the standardization of education in party schools and the training of teacher cadres and the spirit of the national party school work conference. It was unanimously held Party's decision to shift, the task of the party schools from short-term rotational training to the standardization of training. This is a strategic policy possessing foresight and sagacity as well as an historical turning for party schools. This is not only a requirement for the building of socialist modernization but is also the ardent aspiration of the vast number of cadres. We must resolutely carry out this policy and turn the work of the party schools to the course of standardization. Many comrades say that to build a strong socialist country possessing the four modernizations without a contingent of revolutionary, young, intellectual and specialized cadres is doomed to failure, and if we want to build this type of contingent it is impossible to do without having them go through rigorous training.

After the conference analyzed that at present the leading party political cadres at all levels in our province were over aged, had low cultural levels and lacked specialized knowledge, they deeply felt the importance and urgency of grasping the training of leading party political cadres. All earnestly pointed out that if we do not now set about paying close attention to training, in the future all levels of the leadership group may continue in the

same aging cycle, be intellectually backward with leadership levels and management abilities unsuitable for the requirements of modernization. For this reason, we must attach great importance to the standardization of training for our outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. When this work has been attended to, then we can assure that there will be people to carry on the work of the party, guarantee the continuity of party lines, principles and policies and to triumphantly complete all of the tasks in this new period.

The conference emphasized that to realize standardization of education in party schools, we must also continue to promote liberated thought, bold reforms and dare to make innovations. We must reform those related regulations and systems which do not conform to the standardization of education. Only when we have the courage to reform and make innovations will it be possible to realize standardization of education in party schools.

The Central Committee directive stating "party schools are the front lines in the training of leading party political cadres," "party schools must train cadres and must also investigate and understand cadres," caused the comrades at the conference to deeply recognize the position and role of the party schools and strengthened their senses of honor and responsibility in handling well the work of the party schools; the comrades indicated that they will ardently love the party schools and run them well in order to make contributions to training people with talent.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Ning strongly emphasized four problems. First, we must fully recognize the great significance of strengthening cadre training and achieving standardization in education in party schools. Second, we must, based on the different situations, adopt different measures to gradually realize standardization of education at each level of our province's party schools. Third, each level of the party committee must pay serious attention to solving the several real and existing problems in the party schools such as the problem of establishment of a contingent of qualified teachers, the problem of party school funds, the problem of building the party schools themselves etc. Fourth, we must conscientiously strengthen the leadership of the party committees of the party schools at each level.

Education of Party Members Urged

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 83 p 1, 3

[Article: "Wang Ning At Second Provincial Party School Work Conference Urges Party Committees at All Levels to Intensify Work on Education of Party Members"]

[Text] On 29 April, when Party Committee secretary Wang Ning gave his summation speech at the Second Provincial Party School Conference, he specially discussed the problem of the education of party members of Guangdong and called for all levels of the party committees to pay close attention to the task of the education of party members.

Comrade Nang Ning pointed out that since the Provincial Committee convened the Provincial Party Member Education Conference in February of last year, all levels of the Party Committees carried out conscientious implementation and deployment. Now, the study of the new party constitution as the major content of party member education is in the process of being spread throughout the whole province. Areas and units which have handled this task quickly have already trained in rotation more than 80 percent of their party members and some districts, cities and counties have also trained about one-third of their party members. Generally speaking, the degree of progress in the majority of areas and units has been fast and the effects have been good. Many localities have attained quite a bit of good experience.

Comrade Wang Ning said that the previous stage in the development of party member education in Guangdong had the following several characteristics:

First, the party committees in most locations accomplished unified research, unified deployment and with leadership well in hand, each level led the next level in the work. The leadership comrades in many local, municipal and county committees took the lead in participating in studies as well as in comparison and examination. This is what we have been without for a number of years.

Secondly, clarity and stress on the key issues is required. Most of the localities and units can organize party member rotational training in accordance with the Provincial Committee's Requirement of achieving "the four clarities" and "the three knowns" through study. There are those who propose the consolidated resolution of three aspects of the problem based on this general requirement: one is the general study of the program of the new party constitution with emphasis on the resolution of the problem of staunch communist convictions; the second is the study of party member[ship] standards and cadre [status] criteria so as to resolve the problem of how to be[come] up-to-standard party members and party cadres; third to the study of democratic centralism in the party and discipline in the party so as to resolve the problem of a sense of organizational discipline. All of these are good methods.

Thirdly, we must grasp the connection with reality, the link of comparison and examination, and especially stress the resolution of one or two widely existing problems so that we can study and reform at the same time. If there is any leadership cadre who in studying the new party constitution consciously examines his own incorrect practices in building houses, distributing houses, recruiting workers and cadres, accepting bribes, etc., and expresses a desire to immediately rectify them, he should make such returns and restitution as applicable.

Comrade Wang Ning pointed out that the provincial development of party member education is unbalanced. The party committees in some localities are very neglected and a small number of counties have to date still not acted; some have been merely going through the motions with bad results; some prefectures, counties and municipalities have previously emphasized the training in rotation of party members in offices and cities and towns but this has still not spread to most of the villages.

In order to firmly grasp party member education, Comrade Wang Ning proposed the following several requirements:

1. It is hoped that while party members on all levels firmly grasp the rotational training of party members in offices and cities and towns, attention must also be given to the rotational training of party members in the villages during the period after the busy spring planting and before the hectic fall harvest. Eight months before this, we must be sure to accomplish widespread training in rotation of party members throughout the province in order to handle well ideological preparations for the entire party.

2. Strengthen the leadership and have the leadership take the lead. This is the key to doing a good job of party member education. Those who previously were weak leaders and those units which still have not been developed should especially pay strict attention to this and lose no time in catching up, otherwise they will continue to make mistakes and will become passive.

3. Maintain high standards and strict demands, and while assuring a high rate of progress, we should especially guarantee quality and guard against engaging in formalism and doing things superficially. In order to achieve this, we must do our best with ideological mobilization work stressing the study of the main points, and on the basis of conscientious study of the new party constitution, through contrast and examination as well as the expansion of criticism and self-criticism, put forward measures for improvement. Some comrades sharply separate the study of the new party constitution from the implementation of the new party constitution and consider comparison and analysis and reform while studying as part of the later renovation of the affairs of the whole party. Some even say that doing it in this way requires everyone to pass a "leftist" test. This way of thinking is incorrect.

4. We must certainly work to closely unite each aspect of reform currently in progress with each item of work and to unite centralized training in rotation with everyday education. We must raise the ideological consciousness of party members and cadres by means of party member education and promote the smooth implementation of reform work.

5. All levels of the party committees should work on investigative research and promptly summarize, exchange and spread their advanced experiences. After party member education is brought to a temporary close, we must organize our forces and earnestly examine and investigate.

Comrade Wang Ning hopes that when the comrades attending this Party Schools Work Conference return to their party committees to report, they will stress the problems of party member education.

9480

CSO: 4005/815

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REPORT ON VISIT TO ADVANCED STUDY CLASS FOR CADRES IN HUNAN

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 8, 25 Apr 83 pp 14-17

[Article by BAN YUE TAN reporters Cao Guanghui [2580 0342 6540] and Liu Chunxian [0491 2504 6343]: "Taking an 'Intellectualization' Class; a Visit to an Advanced Study Class in Culture for Provincial and Prefectural Leadership Cadres in Hunan"]

[Text] During the last 10 days of March, at that wonderful time when peaches and plums blossoms are in their glory and the feeling of spring is in the air, in Hunan an advanced study class in culture for regularized training of provincial and prefectural leadership cadres emerged as the times required to suit the needs of socialist modernization.

The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee entrusted the Hunan Teacher's College and the Provincial CPC Committee Party School to run the school jointly. The students in the class are generally between the ages of 45 and 50 and all have less than a junior middle school education. Among them are Liu Fusheng [0491 1133 3932] and Dong Zhiwen [5516 1807 2429], former Provincial CPC Committee secretaries, Liu Yu'e [0491 3768 1230] and Deng Youzhi [5516 2589 1807], former Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members, and important leadership cadres who used to be in provincial level offices and bureaus and prefectural and municipal party and government agencies. Once this advanced study class in culture appeared, immediately there was great interest among people in society at large and everyone urgently wanted to know how it was started and what the situation was now and what the prospects were for further development.

Recently, reporters went to the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Party School at Yuelushan and visited the advanced study class in culture which had been started there. Zhang Daiton [1728 2071 2717], the deputy head of the Provincial CPC Committee Party School, first of all told us briefly about how this advanced study class came to be.

Since 1978, Hunan Province has trained more than 750,000 cadres at various levels. However, in the past, many middle and lower level cadres, but very few provincial and prefectural level cadres have been trained and the training time has also been very short, generally only several months or about a year, and this is not very well suited to the needs of socialist modernization. In the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the Provincial CPC Committee early

this year specially discussed plans to start an advanced study class in culture for provincial and prefectural leadership cadres. In the spring, Comrade Hu Yaobang came to Hunan on an inspection tour and said that regularized training for cadres was "a particularly important matter" and also especially mentioned Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Fusheng and other comrades, wanting them to leave their official posts and study for about 3 years, take some culture classes, then play a role again. At the same time, he hoped that in line with the slogan of the Central Committee they would be good examples of the advance of culture and science. The Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee immediately carried out some research and decided to combine it with the current reorganization of the structure of the party and government agencies and made doing a good job of running an advanced study class in culture for provincial and prefectural leadership cadres an important strategic measure to be stressed. Then, the Provincial CPC Committee issued a notice drawing from throughout the province over 50 provincial and prefectural leadership cadres who had low educational levels and good health to leave their posts and devote all their time to study in an advanced class in culture for a few years to lay a good foundation for taking this "intellectualization" class.

This is the first time that Hunan Province has held an advanced study class in culture for provincial and prefectural leadership cadres and doing a good job of teaching is not an easy task. Vice Dean Chen Jianzhang [7115 1696 4545] of the Dean's Office of Hunan Teacher's College discussed his views on the basis of the situation since the class was started. He said that the students in the advanced study class are very different from the ordinary college student. First, they are leadership cadres and have a great deal of practical experience and a much greater capacity to understand; second, they are older and their memories are not as good; third, their educational foundation is low, especially in science. Therefore, the school must adopt a set of "special teaching methods" for these students with special circumstances. The teaching plans demand starting at a lower point, proceeding in an orderly manner step by step, and emphasizing results.

The advanced study class in culture takes 2 1/2 years, a total of 2,000 class hours, and involves the creation of 11 courses in culture and political specializations. On completion of each course, there will be a conscientious examination and inspection. The school demands that at graduation each student has achieved polytechnic school level in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology and has achieved college level in language and literature, history, geography, logic, management, introduction to law, and theory of Marxism-Leninism. In the general education courses, there will be emphasis on language and literature, history, and mathematics and there will be more class hours. In the first semester, there will be five courses: language and literature, history, geography, mathematics and biology. Some of the teaching materials will be those prepared by the Hunan Teacher's College, but the rest will be selected from university and polytechnic instructional materials which are already in print.

The students are from Han, Tujia, Miao, Yao and Dong. The oldest is 52, the youngest is 35 and their levels are very uneven. The Hunan Teacher's College and the Provincial CPC Committee have chosen middle-aged teachers with

a wealth of experience to be the faculty for the advanced study class. First of all they take 1 month as a preparatory period for teaching and through classroom teaching, completion of assignments and conversations determine the student's actual cultural level then divide them into fast class and slow class according to cultural level and teach them with a definite object in view. They use object teaching and frequent repetition teaching methods to help the students improve their memories; in addition, by constantly developing classroom discussion and stronger coaching to accelerate student digestion of the teaching materials. When the reporters arrived it happened to be a weekend afternoon. As soon as they entered the dormitory they were greeted by a notice written on the blackboard: "Tomorrow morning at 8:30 the instructional faculty will be coming to coach. Comrades with difficulties should go to the classroom for a lecture." Zhou Jianxi [0719 1696 3356] a teacher with 46 years of teaching experience, said with delight that adopting "special teaching methods," though more troublesome for the faculty, can eliminate problems for the student promptly and both the teacher and the student feel satisfied, so what is there against it?

The comrade in charge of the living conditions for the advanced study class in culture happily took us to see the student dining hall, dormitory and study halls. The students all said that the food was good. Every day they get up at 6:00 then do exercises and listen to the news; in the morning they have four classes, and in the afternoon they study and do homework; the evenings are generally free.

The Provincial CPC Committee has created excellent study conditions and living environment for the comrades in the advanced study class in culture and the students all show that they want to resolve to work hard and overcome study difficulties. When we reached the room of former Provincial CPC Committee secretary Liu Fusheng, it was already 5:00 pm and he was still hard at work studying his lessons, his desk was piled with textbooks, homework and coaching materials. Comrade Liu Fusheng came from a poor background and when he was young his right to study was taken from him. After he joined the revolution he was also busy and was unable to take this kind of cultural and scientific class in a systematic way. He said: Now, the Party Central Committee is farsighted and has provided people like us who have spent half our lives in the revolution an extremely good opportunity to study.

The advanced study class in culture has a special class director and coach and they told the reporters many moving things about how enthusiastic the students are about study. After receiving word that they were to participate in the advanced study class, some students immediately sought out upper elementary school textbooks to study. Wang Bangmei [3769 6721 5019], the former deputy assistant director of the Lingling Prefecture brought along two boxes of reference books and filled all the bookcases in the dormitory. With great feeling he said, "Without culture and science we cannot complete the four modernizations. Being relieved of duty to study now is not only to get a diploma, but for the advance of the four modernizations."

This advanced study class has the highest regard of the Provincial CPC Committee and the party Central Committee leadership comrades. On the day of the opening ceremonies, all the Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members

came to extend their congratualations, and Comrade Mao Zhiyong [3029 5268 3938] gave a speech brimming with warm feeling. On 5 April, Comrade Wang Zhen [3769 7201] came to the school to visit all the students in the advanced study class. Comrade Wang Zhen said to them that in "four modernizations" it is indispensable for cadres to become intellectualized and specialized. "Relying only on the knowledge and experience of the past is no longer nearly enough. Now you are taking this course of study and keeping your mind on sitting down to study Marxism-Leninism, some natural science and production technology and economic management and history and geography, to understand more about modern science and technology is even better for improving our ability to know the world and transform the world."

During this visit, we sensed profoundly the great significance of holding this advanced study class in culture for leadership cadres. According to rough figures, of the current 20 million cadres nationwide, about 6 million of those below the age of 50 lack the necessary education. The Hunan Province advanced study class for provincial and prefectural leadership cadres has taken the lead on the path toward cultural and scientific advance and has become a model for the 6 million cadres nationwide.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO: HEI BOLI'S REPORT AT REGIONAL CONGRESS

HK291209 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 pp 2-4

[Report on the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Sixth Five-Year Plan, delivered by HeiBoli [7815 0130 3810], acting chairman of the regional government, at the first session of the region's fifth people's congress on 20 April 1983-- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Deputies:

I have been entrusted by the people's government of the autonomous region to make a report on the national economy of our region as well as the Sixth Five-Year social development plan, and I am now submitting it to you for consideration.

I. The Basic Task of the Sixth Five-Year Plan

The draft outline of the "Sixth Five-Year" plan of the autonomous region has been successively worked out and revised four times since 1980. This outline of the plan is based on the policy determined by the CPC Central Committee, and it has progressively evolved by means of repeatedly working out a comprehensive balance on the basis of organizing the various departments and localities to carry out investigations and study. In the process of working out the plan, the party committee and the people's government of the autonomous region have time and again studied and discussed some of the major problems and tried to make the plan as practical as possible.

The 12th CPC National Congress has defined the strategic goal, focus, and measures of our economic construction, and called on us, under the premise of steadily working for more and better economic results to quadruple the gross output value of industrial and agricultural production in the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century; called on us to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the condition of our state finance and economy in the 5 years from 1983 to 1987 and to score a decisive victory in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In his report on the Sixth Five-Year Plan delivered at the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang also further expounded the policy and tasks of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan as well as the major measures for the all-round fulfillment of the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan. Based on the policy and tasks determined by the CPC Central

Committee, as well as the actual conditions in our region, the tasks and targets of our region's national economy as well as social development during the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan are: Actively give play to the superiority of our region's resources and take full advantage of the existing foundation, further implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving; guarantee the sustained growth of production, construction and circulation on the basis of working for more and better economic results; make new development in the fields of education, science, culture and public health service, step by step improve the people's livelihood, and create favorable conditions for the national economy and social development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, we plan to increase the gross industrial and agricultural output value of our region by 19.7 percent. Total investment in fixed assets is planned at 1.47 billion yuan, several major projects will be planned for energy, raw materials, and the light and textile industries, and technical transformation will be carried out in part of the key enterprises. We plan to raise the per capita consumption level of urban and rural inhabitants by 33 percent. The Sixth Five-Year Plan is a plan for steady development in the course of reform and readjustment, for the promotion of China's modernization, and for continued improvement in the people's livelihood. Fulfillment of this plan is of vital significance in transforming the backward economic features of our region.

The draft outline of the Sixth Five-Year Plan has been distributed among our fellow deputies. I would like to explain here some of its main points and relevant questions.

//1. The rate of industrial and agricultural production under the premise of improving economic results.//

The program for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization worked out at the 12th CPC National Congress has clearly stipulated that we must shift the focus of all economic work to improving economic results. Under the premise of improving economic results, we must strive for a faster rate of development and establish a unity between economic results and rate of growth. This is an important principle of the plan we have worked out. The Sixth Five-Year Plan of our region has stipulated that gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1985 must reach 2.59 billion yuan. Compared with the 2.16 billion yuan in 1980, this represents an increase of 425 million yuan or an annual increase of 4.7 percent. The increase of gross agricultural output value from 716 million yuan to 900 million yuan represents an annual increase of 4.7 percent, and the increase of gross industrial output value from 1.449 billion yuan to 1.69 billion yuan represents an annual increase of 3.1 percent. In industry, the ratio of light industry will rise from 26.2 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 1985. Compared with 1980, we plan to increase grain output to 2.85 billion jin in 1985, or an increase of 18.4 percent; oil-bearing crops to 90 million jin, or an increase of 25.1 percent; beetroot to 400 million jin, or an increase of 200 percent; the total afforestation of 1,690,000 mu in 5 years will be equivalent to 1.6 times the existing cultivated forest area of the region in 1980; raw coal will increase by 10 percent and electric energy production will increase by nearly 20 percent. The production of aluminum, chemical fertilizer, cement, woolen goods, woolen yarn and sugar will also greatly increase.

The rate of growth of industrial and agricultural production in our region during the "Sixth 5-Year" plan is lower than the average level of the 4 percent increase planned for the whole country, mainly because the industrial and agricultural production of our region fell for a time in 1981 during the process of readjustment. It began to pick up in 1982, but was still lower than the 1980 level. Therefore, the rate of growth of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan must in fact be fulfilled in the subsequent 3 years, and the average annual rate of growth for the subsequent 3 years can only reach 5.9 percent. This requires us to exert ourselves in making a success of the work. In the process of doing all we can to catch up, we must in particular make the effort to improve economic results.

//2. The scale and priorities of investment in fixed assets and the technical transformation of enterprises.//

Of the total investment of 1.47 billion yuan in fixed assets in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, a total of 1.2 billion yuan has been transmitted by the state to our region for investment in capital construction, and funds totalling 350 million yuan are earmarked for updating equipment and technical transformation. The focus of investment from the central authorities is on the construction of energy sources (including coal, petroleum, and electricity) and the construction of the Ningxia chemical fertilizer plant, which accounted for 65 percent of the investment from the central authorities. Local investment is mostly used in such fields as agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, the light and textile industries, science, education, culture and public health service, urban construction, and housing for the staff and workers. Some 11 large and medium-sized projects are listed in the state plan, of which 5 will be completed or partially completed before the end of 1985. The rest will be carried over and their construction continued during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. In addition, local investment has also made arrangements for 73 small-sized projects of over a million yuan each in the subsequent 3 years of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, investment in the upgrading of equipment and technical transformation of enterprises will amount to 350 million yuan, or an average of 70 million yuan a year. This represents an average annual increase of 140 percent in comparison to the 22-year period from the founding of the autonomous region to 1980. Priorities will be given to saving energy and raw materials, improving product structure, enhancing product performance and quality, and increasing the productive forces of certain products which are in short supply but urgently needed in society.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, there are 10 large and medium-sized projects and 62 small-sized projects engaged in doing preconstruction preparatory work for the Seventh Five-Year Plan. These projects mainly consist of conducting feasibility studies and planning surveys in the subsequent 3 years of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, and making ample preparations for the formal commencement of the "Seventh 5-Year" plan.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, we must continue to implement in the way of agricultural construction the guiding policy of the regional party committee on mountain and river production and construction. We must pay close attention

to the building of commodity grain bases in irrigated areas and gradually set up and strengthen the system of breeding and popularizing improved varieties of seeds; adopt comprehensive measures to energetically transform medium and low-yield fields; make a success of the construction and linking up of the small pumping project in Yinnan and the reclamation of 300,000 mu of wasteland; and firmly grasp the harnessing of the section of the Huanghe River in our region. We must strengthen the construction of forests and pasturelands as well as water conservancy facilities in mountain areas in the southern part of the region, and basically complete the pumping project in Guhai and the shelter-forest in Siji before 1985; carry out the harnessing in the minor basins and make a success of water and soil conservation; expand the man-made grassland area and cultivate 1,200,000 mu of man-made grasslands in 5 years. We must develop a tree-planting movement among the people and step up the tempo of the building of the "three northern" shelter-forests. We must actively build livestock and poultry farms, feed lots and feed-processing plants. All these will play a positive role in transforming the condition of agricultural production.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, the main arrangements in respect of industry as well as communications and transportation are:

1. The textile industry: We must transform the Yinchuan woolen mill, the Lingwu woolen yarn mill, the Yinchuan cotton textile mill and the Yinchuan linen textile mill, and build the Yinchuan No 2 woolen mill, a wool spinning mill, polyester fiber spinning mill and knitwear mill.
2. Light industry: We must give priorities to the development of such trades as sugar refining, food processing, leather and leather products, carpet, garments, furniture, plastics, household enamelware, building hardware and household hardware. We must, in the main, expand the Yinchuan sugar refinery, build a new sugar refinery in Pingluo, actively develop food processing, sugar refining, beverages and milk products, and increase the production of Islamic food. We must transform, tap, and expand the capacity of the cigarette making and wine fermenting industries on the existing foundation, and build a new wine distillery.
3. The energy industry: Under the unified disposition of the state, we must properly work out a plan for the development of coal and electric power in Ningxia. While tapping the potential of, and transforming the Shizuishan and Zhitangjing mining areas, the coal industry must at the same time build a No 3 vertical shaft in Shizuishan, expand the anthracite export base in Rujigou, and build a new coal dressing plant in Taixi. We must transform the small local coal mines in a planned manner, give priorities to the construction of the Zikubao in Lingwu, the Tanshan in Guyuan, and the coal mine of Yintongzi, pay close attention to the continued production of the Fengjigou coal mine in Yanchi, set up the progress of the geological prospecting of the Lingwu coal field, and in coordination with the transformation and expansion of the small coal mines, make a success of geological prospecting work. We must make a success of the comprehensive use of coal. The petroleum industry must strengthen geological prospecting, and in particular strive to make a breakthrough in the palaeozoic strata. The electric power industry must in

the main pay close attention to the construction of the Dawukou power station. In order to solve the fuel problems of cities and towns in rural areas and remote places, localities with the relevant resources must pay attention to the development of small hydroelectric, marsh gas, and solar energy projects.

4. The machine building industry: We must in the main readjust the product structure and service orientation, and carry out the restructuring and integration of enterprises. We must carry out technical transformation in a planned manner centered on key enterprises and key products, replace old products, develop new products, raise the technological level, and develop specialized products. Apart from paying close attention to machine tools, instruments and meters, ball bearings and coal mining machinery which already occupy a certain position throughout the country, we must also properly organize the production of medium and small-sized agricultural machinery, semimechanized farm tools and machinery for the processing of agricultural sideline products that are suited to the needs of markets at home and abroad, and supply equipment for the technical transformation of various departments of the national economy.

5. The building materials industry: We must put stress on the development of cement, sheet glass, and ceramic sanitary ware. We must bring into play the results of the extension to the Qingtongxia cement plant as quickly as possible, and firmly grasp the construction of the Ningxia cement plant. We must make a success of the technical transformation of existing small-sized cement products. We must tap the potential and increase the production of sheet glass on the basis of existing enterprises, and build a ceramic sanitary ware plant in Shizuishan. We must give play to the predominance of resources in our region, and actively trial manufacture and popularize such new building materials as plastic products and building plastics.

6. The chemical industry: We must carry out technical transformation in the Yinchuan rubber plant, replace the old type of vulcanization drums with vulcanization machines, improve the quality of tires, lower consumption, develop new product varieties, open up markets, actively create conditions for the trial manufacture of radial tires, introduce technology and equipment from abroad, and achieve the capacity of retreading 10,000 aviation tires to satisfy the needs of the country. The chemical industry must pay close attention to the construction of the Ningxia chemical fertilizer plant. As for the existing enterprises, they must in the main pay close attention to technical transformation centered on saving energy. To speed up the development of phosphate fertilizer, we must build the Helanshan phosphorous ore dressing plant and the sulphuric acid workshop and ammonium phosphate workshop of the Ningxia chemical fertilizer plant, increase the production of high grade phosphate fertilizer, gradually change the product composition of chemical fertilizer, suit the needs of agricultural production, resume the production of resin and caustic soda at the Shizuishan resin plant, expand the scale of calcium carbide production, and increase the output of commercial calcium carbide. The focus in pesticides is on the development of high efficiency and low toxicity pesticide and insecticide.

7. The metallurgical industry: We must continue to readjust service orientation, strive to increase marketable new products, improve product quality,

and develop new areas of production to cater to the needs of production and the market. We must reactivate the coking workshop of the Ningxia steel mill, and pay close attention to the steel cable workshop of the Ningxia steel mill, the extension of the Qingtongxia aluminum plant and the first stage of the construction of the Ningxia ferroalloy mill.

8. Communications and transportation: We must strengthen the organization of railway transportation and strive to tap potentials and improve transportation efficiency. We must actively support the state in making a success of the electrification project of the Baotou-Lanzhou railway in that section which is in our region, and strive to increase the outward freight of coal. In transforming and upgrading the road surface for highway transportation, we must at the same time complete the Huanghe bridge at Shikong, and speed up the construction of the highway along Helanshan. By 1985, 7,000 km of the highway will be opened to traffic, and 1,780 km of the road surface will be paved. To give full play to the potentials of transportation, we must use trucks as much as possible for the transportation of coal within the region.

//3. The development of education, science, culture, public health service and physical culture.//

Outlay provided for education, science, culture, public health service and physical culture in the Sixth Five-Year Plan accounts for 26.2 percent of total financial expenditure, and this represents an increase of 14.7 percent over that in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Along with the development of the economy in the future, the outlay will also steadily increase.

In the "Sixth 5-year" plan, we must gradually perfect the facilities of the existing institutions of higher learning. The four regular institutions of higher learning have enrolled a total of 6,500 students in their undergraduate and specialized courses, and turned out 5,939 graduates. By 1985, there will be 4,756 students attending the institutions, or an increase of 14.4 percent compared with 1980, and there will also be a greater development in broadcasting, television, correspondence, evening and workers' universities. After appropriately readjusting the specialized facilities of the institutions of higher learning, the Ningxia University, the Ningxia Medical College and the Ningxia Agricultural College have carried out partial and directional enrollment, and directional allocation. The Guyuan Teachers' College, the Nationality Public School and the Guyuan Hui Nationality Middle School have been completed. We will continue to reform the structure of secondary school education. We will carry out readjustment based on the actual needs of vocational secondary schools and appropriately increase the number of admissions in such special fields of study as finance and economics, politics and law, architecture, light industry and textiles, and reduce the setting up of redundant specialized courses. Parts of the regular senior middle schools in some of the cities and towns will be changed into vocational senior middle schools, or will add vocational classes. Every county must change one or two regular middle schools into agricultural and vocational schools. All departments must actively operate various types of vocational schools to train the personnel they need. By 1985, we will strive to bring about universal, or basic universal primary education, in most of the counties, and universal

junior middle school education in cities and towns. All types of schools must try to raise in an all-round manner the level of the teachers and the quality of education, and gradually improve teaching conditions. We must continue to pay close attention to stamping out illiteracy among people in the prime of life.

In the field of science and technology, the whole region will introduce and popularize 38 scientific and technological achievements which have indeed been successful in the fields of agriculture, light and textile industries, energy, machine building and raw material industries, building construction, energy saving and treatment of the three wastes. Centered on the needs of economic and social development, we must tackle 15 key problems in the transformation of low-yield fields in irrigated areas, the development, as well as the cultivation technique, of drought-resistant varieties, and the rational application as well as the intensive processing of anthracite. We must strive to popularize and apply most of the achievements obtained in the "Sixth 5-Year" plan. While putting the stress on development, application, research and exploitation, we must at the same time also strengthen basic research work. We must pay attention to the development of social science, strengthen research work in the fields of basic Marxist theory, political economy, philosophy, education, nationality history, and nationality literature and religion, and place them in the service of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, there will be a corresponding development in such cultural undertakings as literature and art, motion picture, TV, broadcasting, news, publishing, library and cultural centers, as well as public health service and physical culture. We plan, in the 5 years, to produce two to three feature films, and actively develop scientific and educational films, and documentary films as well as TV films. There will also be an increase in the total volume of various journals, magazines, and books published in the region. The number of county cultural centers will reach 24 in 1985, or an increase of 4 compared with the figure in 1980. We must conscientiously improve the cultural facilities of mountain areas and places where the Hui nationality live in compact communities. Our various spiritual products must pay attention to the content of communist ideas and to the role of raising the scientific, cultural, and intellectual level of the people. Literature and art as well as academic research must adhere to the orientation of serving the people, and serving socialism. We must continue to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence left behind by the 10 years of internal disorder, oppose bourgeois liberalization, and oppose feudalism as well as the moribund culture of capitalism. We must strengthen the work of protecting cultural relics, and further develop the preservation of cultural relics. We must continue to develop a thoroughgoing patriotic health movement of a mass nature and lower the incidence of various diseases. Public health service must continue to adhere to the policy of giving priority to prevention, taking into consideration both the urban and rural areas, and integrating traditional Chinese medicine with Western medicine. We must have an increase of 3,200 professional public health service personnel and 1,120 new hospital beds within the 5 years. We must actively develop urban

and rural physical culture activities, strive to improve technical level, and universally build up the people's health.

//4. Improving the people's livelihood and controlling population growth.//

In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, we must continue to improve the living standard of urban and rural people. By means of the development of state-run economy, collective economy, and individual economy, some 87,600 people will obtain employment in cities and towns by the end of 1985, and proper arrangements will basically be made for the young people waiting for work. The average net income of peasants in the region will increase from the 170 yuan of 1980 to 258 in 1985, or an average annual increase of 7.7 percent. The total payroll of workers in the region, which was 296 million yuan in 1980, will reach 388 million yuan in 1985. This represents an average annual increase of 5.5 percent.

Along with the development of industrial and agricultural production as well as the increase in income of urban and rural population, the consumption level of the inhabitants will increase by 33 percent compared with 1980. This represents an average annual work, vigorously get rid of the feudal habit of regarding men as superior to women and more children as a blessing, and conscientiously carry out technical service work. We must protect baby girls and their mothers. Those who have given birth to a single girl, and properly raised and educated her, are more deserving of praise, support, and reward than those who have given birth to a single son. The criminal offense of the drowning of baby girls, or the maltreatment of mothers who give birth to baby girls, should be punished according to law.

//5. Finance, trade and market price.//

By means of the development of production, we must improve economic results and tap new financial resources so that the financial revenue of our region will steadily grow. We must rationally arrange, as well as control, all financial payments, strengthen financial supervision, firmly oppose waste, improve the effect of the use of funds, and guarantee the balancing of financial and credit receipts and payments. The total financial revenue of the region for the 5 years is estimated at 780 million yuan, of which the revenue for 1985 is estimated at 195 million yuan. In the subsequent 3 years of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, the average annual increase is estimated at 11 percent. This rate of increase is slightly higher than the rate of increase of industrial production for the same period. The total financial expenditure for the 5 years is estimated at 2.743 billion yuan, of which the expenditure for 1985 is estimated at 662 million yuan, or an increase of 87.4 million yuan compared with 1980.

For the sake of balancing market supply and demand, commercial departments must strive to promote production and actively expand the supply of goods; strengthen unified leadership and planned control over the market, develop and increase channels of circulation, reduce links of circulation, and use every means to satisfy the needs of production as well as the people's livelihood. We must make a success of the restructuring of the commercial system.

This year, apart from some higher or lower readjustments in a handful of commodities such as cotton cloth and chemical fiber, there has been no major change in the list price of the state for other commodities. In the future, we must continue to maintain the policy of basically keeping the market price of commodities stable, and carry out necessary readjusting and restructuring of certain glaring and irrational prices as well as methods of controlling commodity prices.

Total foreign trade purchase in 1985 is estimated at 88.12 million yuan, or an increase of 87.9 percent compared with 1980. Total export value is estimated at \$9 million, or an increase of 80 percent compared with 1980. In order to expand exports, we must set up a number of export commodity bases with local characteristics and expand private export. The anthracite of Rujigou has become the leading foreign exchange coal export earner of the whole country as well as a "vital" product in Ningxia's export. Under the condition of striving to solve problems in railway and port facilities, there will be a bigger increase in export volume, and it is estimated that exports will reach 250,000 tons in 1985. We must make great efforts to create conditions, increase the export of crude medicine, rubber, machinery, light and textile industrial goods as well as arts and crafts, and gradually change the composition of export commodities.

The various production and construction tasks described above are rather positive, but we have also made allowances for unforeseen circumstances. In the process of working out the estimates, we may have not been thorough enough in considering some of the problems. We will carry out readjustment in the annual estimate based on actual conditions. People of various nationalities in the region must make concerted efforts, carry out the work conscientiously, and guarantee the all-round and smooth success of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan.

II. The Condition of Implementing the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan in the First 2 Years

The condition of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan in the first 2 years was good: In 1981, a bumper harvest was obtained in agricultural production, but industrial production dropped quite a bit mainly because heavy industry could not obtain enough production tasks. In 1982, agricultural production was lower than the previous year because of a disaster in the mountain area. However, a relatively good harvest was still obtained throughout the region, and there was a marked pick up in industrial production. The gross output value of 2.183 billion yuan in industrial and agricultural production in 1982 was equivalent to the 1980 level.

Gross agricultural output value in the region increased by 6.2 percent in 1981 compared with 1980; and increased by 0.8 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. Compared with 1980, the grain output of 2.39 billion jin in 1982 represented a decrease of 0.8 percent; the oil crops output of 55.47 million jin represented a decrease of 26 percent; the 638,000 head of draft animals on hand at the end of the year represented an increase of 5.5 percent; the 2,720,000 head of sheep on hand at the end of the year represented a decrease of 9.6 percent; the total meat output of 46.33 million jin represented an increase of 14.2 percent; and the afforested area of 316,000 mu represented

an increase of 17 percent. The shelter-forest project of Xiji County has more or less been completed. Other diversified economy as well as commune and production brigade-run enterprises have also developed. Along with the development of production, the income of rural inhabitants in the region has greatly increased, and many production teams and households have quadrupled their revenue. The enthusiasm of the commune members to buy such means of production as draft animals, farm tools, chemical fertilizer and walking tractors has risen. There has also been an increase in the sales of high grade goods. Due to the implementation of the correct policy of the party, the mountain area has instituted an all-round production responsibility system, and the labor enthusiasm of the Hui and Han nationalities is very high. People have peace of mind and prices are stable even in the year of the great disaster, and large numbers of advanced models who transformed their impoverished features have emerged.

The production of industrial consumer goods has continued to grow. Compared with 1980, gross industrial output value in 1981 dropped by 14.7 percent, of which the increase of medium and light industries was 0.2 percent and the drop in heavy industry was 20.1 percent. Compared with 1981, the increase in 1982 was 15 percent or about the 1980 level, of which the increase of medium and light industries was 10.8 percent and the increase of heavy industry was 16.8 percent.

New achievements have been obtained in shortening the construction time and guaranteeing priority projects on the capital construction front. Capital construction investments of 201 million yuan and 273 million yuan were completed in 1981 and 1982 respectively, and more than 95 percent of the projects were completed according to plan. The major projects completed and put into operation as well as delivered and put to use were: the addition of 5,000 spindles of fine woolen yarn to the Yinchuan No 2 woolen mill, the addition of 600-ton capacity to the Yinchuan wool spinning mill, the addition of [number indistinct] woolen spindles to the Lingqu woolen yarn mill, the addition of 90,000-ton capacity to the Qingtongxia cement plant, the addition of 38,000-ton capacity to the Shizuishan cement plant, the addition of 10,000-ton capacity to the Lingwu cement plant, the addition of 40,000 mu to small water conservancy projects, and the addition of 247 million jin in grain storage capacity, 17,000 square meters of commercial network area, 620 hospital beds and 880,000 square meters of residential housing. The completion of these projects will enable the production capacity of the light and textile industries as well as the building materials industry of our region to grow, and will improve the living conditions of the inhabitants in cities and towns, and in the industrial and mining areas in particular.

The commercial front has further linked up the interflow of commodities between the urban and rural areas, strengthened trade among the nationalities, improved management and administration, increased commercial outlets, and played a positive role by way of supporting production and construction as well as improving the people's livelihood. The total volume of retail sales in 1981 increased by 6.5 percent compared with 1980, and increased by 12.4 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. The average annual increase for these 2 years was 9.4 percent. Under the condition of the marked improvement in the consumption level of the people in these 2 years, the supply of commodities

for food, clothing, and daily use became more abundant, and there was a great increase in the sales volume of some major consumer goods, and the increase in the sales of such high grade goods as sewing machines, bicycles, TV sets and washing machines was even greater. This has not happened before since the founding of the autonomous region.

The downward trend of financial revenue has started to turn around. The local financial revenue of 137 million yuan received in 1981 was a decrease of 29.7 percent compared with 1980, and the financial expenditure of 460 million yuan was a decrease of 19.9 percent compared with 1980. The financial revenue of 141 million yuan received in 1982 was an increase of 4.3 percent compared with 1981, and the financial expenditure of 517 million yuan was an increase of 23.9 percent compared with 1981. With the support of the central authorities, balance between revenue and expenditure was achieved in these 2 years.

There has been a new development in education, science, culture and public health service. In 1982 the institutions of higher learning enrolled 1,287 students, a slight increase compared with 1980; attendance reached 4,500 students, a decrease of 12.3 percent compared with 1980. Initial results were also obtained in the structural reform of secondary education, and the number of students attending vocational schools increased by more than 300 percent compared with 1980. The work of popularizing and applying scientific and technological achievements has been strengthened, and the 121 scientific and technological achievements obtained in these 2 years have played a positive promotional role in economic construction. Under the energetic support and assistance of the Chinese Academy of Sciences as well as affiliated scientific research units, progress has been made in the scientific research work of agricultural modernization bases in the counties of Guyuan, Xiji, Pingluo and Yanchi. There has also been a further development in news reporting, publishing, broadcasting, culture, public health service, and physical culture and sports.

The income of urban and rural people has continued to rise. In 1982, the total value of agricultural sideline products sold by the peasants to the state increased by 46.5 percent compared with 1980. In the last 2 years, the cities and towns have arranged work for more than 40,000 young people waiting for employment. The salary of primary and secondary school teachers, physical culture workers and some of the medical service personnel has been raised in 1981, and the salary of some of the staff and workers in institutions of higher learning as well as scientific research and administrative units has also been raised in 1982. The income of most of the staff and workers' households has increased, and there is an improvement in the living standard of the urban and rural inhabitants.

The above conditions explain that achievements have been made in these 2 years of readjusting the national economy. However there are still some problems, and they are mainly: The development of agricultural diversification is not rapid enough, the policy for production and construction in the mountain area is still not conscientiously implemented, the change in production condition is still not very big, and the ability to combat natural calamities is still very poor. There is still no marked improvement in the condition of improving the economic results of industrial production, many enterprises are operating

at a loss, and the amount of losses is very high. The production and marketing of some of the products are not properly dovetailed or are unable to keep up with the changes of social requirements, and new overstocking has appeared. The commercial departments have not properly carried out the work of helping collective and individual management, developing channels of circulation, and promoting the shipment of industrial goods to the countryside. The population is growing too rapidly. We must attach great importance to these problems, heighten our fighting spirit, and study and solve them in a practical and realistic manner.

III. Principal Measures of Fulfilling the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan

Two years of the "Sixth 5-Year" plan have passed, and the 1983 target has also been submitted to the standing committee of the regional people's congress for examination and approval. We must fulfill in an all-round manner the "Sixth 5-Year" plan in the subsequent 3 years, and the key to this lies in conscientiously shifting the focus of economic work onto improving economic results in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress as well as the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, and actively and steadily step up the reform of the economic system. We must continue to uphold and perfect the various policies of the party in the countryside and guarantee the sustained increase of agricultural production; firmly readjust and reorganize the existing enterprises; energetically promote the technological progress of social production; strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and guarantee the construction of priority projects; and strive to control natural population growth.

//1. Rely on policy, rely on science, and guarantee the sustained development of agricultural production.//

We must conscientiously implement the various policies of the party in the countryside. On the basis of conscientiously summing up the successful experiences in rural policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has this year again issued document No 1, or "Several Problems Concerning the Present Economic Policy in the Countryside." This is a programmatic document guiding us to speed up rural construction and promote agricultural development. In accordance with the spirit of document No 1, the party committee and the people's government of the autonomous region have in the light of actual conditions in our region formulated "Stipulation on Several Problems Concerning the Further Relaxation of Economic Policies in the Countryside" and transmitted it to the lower levels for trial implementation. The present situation in the countryside is very good. The orientation has been pointed out, the path has been cleared, and the masses are forging ahead. The task of people's government at various levels is to proceed from actual conditions in various localities, continue to implement the various policies of the party, unify the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and people on the basis of the spirit of the document of the CPC Central Committee, and guide the enthusiasm of the people to the work of the four modernizations. They must study new conditions, solve new problems, and create new experiences, so that the production responsibility system in various fields of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline

production and fishery can be further perfected and amplified, and the work of reform can be constantly pushed forward.

We must properly carry out the work of conducting a general survey of resources as well as dividing the region into districts, and rationally readjust the internal structure of agriculture. Conducting a general survey of resources is mainly for the sake of having a good grasp of the national conditions as well as characteristics of different localities, and for better developing production. The Huanghe irrigated area is the commercial grain base of our region, and properly building up the Huanghe irrigated area is of important significance toward strengthening nationalities' unity, supporting the construction of the mountain area and bringing prosperity to the economy of the whole region. We must firmly and unswervingly implement the policy of "never slackening up grain production and actively developing diversified economy," and take the path of "all-round development of agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, and comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce." "To the people foodstuff is all important." Grain production is a matter that has a bearing on the overall situation and must be grasped very firmly. However, we cannot neglect diversified economy when speaking of going in for grain production, or slacken up on grain production when speaking of going in for diversified economy. The main direction of our attack must be concentrated on transforming the low and medium-yield fields. We must by means of such effective measures as opening wells for drainage and irrigation, improving the soil, selecting and breeding improved varieties of seeds, developing green manure, and properly readjusting the proportion of summer and autumn grain as well as the system of multiple cropping rotation, further increase the per unit yield as well as total output. At the same time, we must also make use of all saline-alkali shoals, develop all the wasteland belonging to one production unit but enclosed in that of another, and increase the cultivated area. Sugar beet is a very great speciality of the Huanghe irrigated area, and we must vigorously develop it in a planned manner. There is also a great potential in matrimony vine and grapes. To properly solve the problem of supplying nonstaple foodstuffs to the cities, we must gradually build the suburbs of Yinchuan into a nonstaple foodstuff base. We must strengthen the construction of the mountain area. The mountain area in the southern part of our region is vast and has abundant resources. However, it is frequently beset by natural calamities and a great many difficulties. It is one of the most impoverished areas in the whole country. The mountain area accounts for 43 percent of the total population of the region and 74 percent of the land area. We must strive to change the impoverished features of the mountain area, for this not only has a direct bearing on the interests of the people in the mountain area, but it also has a bearing on the interests of people throughout the region. On the basis of conscientiously summing up the experiences and lessons in mountain area construction since the founding of the PRC, we must adhere to the all-round implementation of the policy for mountain area construction in a manner suited to local conditions. We must establish the confidence and determination of relying on our own efforts, working hard and perseveringly, and completely transforming the features of the mountain area. In mountain area construction, we must combine engineering measures with biological measures, take such steps as strengthening and improving the existing reservoirs,

drawing away floodwater and removing sand, and increase the water storage capacity. We must pay proper attention to the tapping of potentials, and the linking up and the management of the existing mechanically pumped wells, and fully bring their efficiency into play. We must mobilize the masses to dam up gullies, build dams, store water for preserving soil moisture, improve agricultural production conditions, and increase grain output. While actively increasing grain production, we must at the same time appropriately expand the area planted to cash crops, energetically plant trees and grass, and gradually withdraw from farming and return the land to forestry and animal husbandry in a planned manner. At the same time, we must adopt such measures as building water diversion projects, digging pits and opening up wells to solve the problem of drinking water for the people and livestock. We must further emancipate the mind, work boldly, bring our superiority into play, develop new sources, arouse the enthusiasm of the collectives as well as the individuals, and energetically develop the planting industry, breeding industry, agricultural sideline product processing industry, building industry, service trades and family sideline production to increase the wealth of the state, and permit the peasants to increase their income.

We must continue to conscientiously implement the series of important directives of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the development of forestry. The irrigated area must put the stress on the building of forest belts and the planting of trees on all sides of the fields, actively plant windbreak forest in the forward positions of Helanshan as well as the dune-fixing tree belts along the embankment of the Huanghe river. We must energetically plant trees, grass and a combination of trees and shrubs, with the emphasis on the latter, on the mountain area in the south, and pay close attention to the water-retaining, charcoal, and economic forests. For the sake of more properly solving the problem of firewood for the masses, we must adopt the method of supplementing a ton of coal with the planting of a mu of charcoal forest and build 300,000 mu of charcoal forest. The UN World Food Council has set up water and soil conservation test points on the loess plateau of Xiji County in our region, and we must plant 645,000 mu of trees and 682,500 mu of grass in five years. The success of this project will have a direct bearing on the transformation of the features of Xiji and on the prestige of our country. All sectors must closely cooperate and guarantee the completion of this task.

We must conscientiously pay close attention to the construction of grasslands, actively set up the fodder processing industry and promote the development of animal husbandry. The natural grasslands in our region are seriously degenerating and can support very few animals. We must attach great importance to this matter. We must strengthen management and make rational use of the grasslands, divide them into districts, and carry out rotation grazing in a planned manner. We must carry out grass planting in a big way, and we plan to plant 1,200,000 mu of grasslands in 5 years. We must energetically develop the fodder processing industry so that every county will have its own fodder processing plant. We must pay close attention to scientific breeding, and step up the work of improving the breed of livestock as well as the work of preventing and treating diseases. We must energetically support the specialized and key households, and raise the percentage of marketable livestock.

We must endeavor to make a success of the state farms. State farms have more land and a higher level of mechanization, and they have great potential for development. We must unify planning, carry out work in a manner suited to local conditions, make rational arrangements, give full play to their respective distinguishing features, and separately build the 14 existing state farms into agricultural sideline production bases with a higher percentage of marketable edible oil, meat, and milk. In the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, we must mainly rely on improving management and administration, tapping potentials and achieving a proper balance to raise the unit yield, and on the basis of becoming self-sufficient in grain, edible oil, meat and vegetables, sell more edible oil, meat, milk and sugar to the state. The farms must extensively develop diversified economy and develop such products as beef cattle, milch cows, sheep and the brewing of grapes, matrimony vine and beer. We must sum up the experiences of the trial operation of agricultural, industrial, and commercial joint ventures and gradually improve and perfect them. State farms not only must raise the percentage of marketable commodities, but they must also give play to their exemplary role in scientific research.

We must attach great importance to the vital role of science and technology in the development of agricultural production. To promote the change of agriculture from self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient economy to commodity production on a larger scale, and from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture, we must closely and inseparably follow the general application and development of science and technology. The broad masses of peasants have also an urgent need of new science and technology. We must reform the scientific and technological system, establish and amplify scientific research in the countryside, and popularize the system. Workers in agricultural science and technology should go to the countryside, and in combination with production, and by means of technological guidance and advice, popularize the production responsibility system linked to technology so as to better serve agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. As for major scientific and technological problems in agricultural production, we must organize cooperation to tackle them. We must popularize and apply the scientific and technological achievements as well as the new technologies that constantly appear in production as quickly as possible in an organized and planned manner. We must disseminate scientific and technological knowledge among the broad masses of peasants, raise the technological level of rural scientific and technical personnel, and encourage the peasants to run various scientific and cultural facilities within their own abilities.

Next, I will again discuss the question of supporting the mountain area and transforming the impoverished features of the mountain area. The CPC Central Committee is very concerned about the production, construction, and living standard of the people in the mountain area. In recent years, apart from exempting them from the requisition and purchase of grain by the state and lightening the burden of the peasants, it has also allocated funds to support the undeveloped districts. Recently, the State Council has also set up leading groups in charge of agricultural production for the "three Xi" districts (the Hexi and Dingxi districts in Gansu, and the Xihaigu district in our region), and sent responsible comrades as well as specialists of relevant

central departments led by Comrade Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, fishery and forestry, and Comrade Li Ruishan, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, to make a personal tour of inspection of the mountain area in our region. It has also decided to allocate a special fund of 30 million yuan a year, for 10 years in a row, to support the development of production and construction in the mountain area. This wise and resolute decision is an indication of the deep concern and enormous support of the State Council for the people of various nationalities of the mountain area in the southern part of our region. We must show foresight, combine long-term and immediate interests, make overall planning, give priority to key projects, produce effective proof and outlay measures for every project, guarantee the money will be put to the best use, and guard against egalitarianism. What must be pointed out here is that for the sake of helping the people in the mountain area to cast off poverty, the autonomous region has decided to organize part of the peasant households of communes and production brigades with very poor production conditions and longstanding poverty to develop the wasteland of the Huanghe irrigated area in a planned manner. This is an important instance of mountain and river areas pulling together to tide over difficulties, supporting and helping each other, and carrying out the four modernizations together. The cadres and masses of the communes and production brigades in the river area must warmly welcome them and actively support them. Of course, this work is very complicated and arduous. We must carry out investigation and study and prepare plans. We must adhere to the principle of voluntary participation, and carry out the work with planning and leadership. The number of people may be a bit small at the beginning, and the main labor force must first start work on a threshing floor and build a "hamlet." After construction has been completed, they can then move their whole family over. We must accumulate experiences by means of carrying out experiments at selected points and work out a set of organization and management methods. We must not rush headlong into mass action. We must draw on the former lesson of carrying out large-scale immigration without necessary conditions, and suffering losses because of the inability to carry out consolidation.

//2. Vigorously grasp the readjustment and reorganization of existing enterprises, strive to raise the level of management and administration.//

Continue to implement the principle of "giving priority to six things," step up the development of the light and textile industries, and energetically increase the production of consumer goods. Continue to readjust the internal structure as well as service orientation of heavy industry, and expand the production of products serving agriculture and light industry as well as directly serving the people's livelihood. Heavy industry cannot blindly overfulfill its production target, and we must guard against the situation of heavy industry forcing out light industry. We must support all counties to develop small industries catering to local needs, and adopt measures to support the industrial development of the mountain area in the southern part of the region.

For the sake of properly readjusting the enterprises, all departments must work out their own rules and put forward a plan for readjusting the enterprises.

Improperly managed enterprises always operating at a loss, turning out poor quality products and using up a great deal of material, enterprises with production exceeding demand and large quantities of overstocked products, backward enterprises competing with advanced enterprises for energy, raw materials, transport capacity and markets, and particularly those blindly developed enterprises forcing out quality products with inferior products, must be shut down, suspended, merged or shifted into other types of production. All localities and departments must work out a plan for shutting down, suspending, merging or shifting the production of such enterprises within 2 years, and they must announce a namelist of the enterprises to be shut down or suspended and the steps to be taken against them. All enterprises which have incurred serious losses due to improper management must turn losses into profits within a given time, and those failing to do so on time must without exception stop production and carry out reorganizations. The principal leading cadres of enterprises who cannot turn losses into profits should be allowed to voluntarily resign or be summarily dismissed, and the reorganized leading body must be able to make a breakthrough. Leading cadres of enterprises who have effectively reversed losses and made profits must be rewarded. Economic committees at various levels are responsible for organizing and implementing this work, and they must also carry out supervision and inspection.

The tempo of the work of reorganizing the existing enterprises must be stepped up, and the quality must be improved. In the next 3 years, we must make all-round arrangements for the work of reorganizing the enterprises in our region, give priority to key projects, provide classified guidance, and check every lot before acceptance. In accordance with the demand of reorganizing enterprises throughout the country, we must concentrate our main energy on paying proper attention to key enterprises. About 70 percent of the large and medium state-operated industrial and commercial enterprises in our region must be reorganized before the end of 1983, and 30 percent must be reorganized in 1984; about 40 to 50 percent of the small enterprises must be reorganized before the end of 1983, 40 percent must be reorganized in 1984, and about 10 to 20 percent must be reorganized in 1985. At the same time, we must build a number of "6-good" enterprises. We must also strengthen leadership over the building industry, commercial enterprises, and state farms, pay close attention to reorganization and strive to complete the task of reorganization before 1985. All localities, departments, and enterprises must grasp reorganization with the spirit of reform, pay attention to the principal contradictions of the enterprises, get rid of outmoded conventions, frameworks and styles, destroy the old and establish the new, and create a new situation in enterprise management. We must reorganize as well as set up new leading bodies in the enterprises, and promote middle-aged and young intellectuals with organizational and management ability who understand management and technology, and who can make breakthroughs, to positions of leadership of various levels. Reorganizing and amplifying the economic responsibility system is mainly for the sake of properly solving the economic relations between the state and the enterprises, and between the enterprises and the workers, and transforming the backward methods of management and administration. We must reorganize the labor organization, simplify the administrative structure, retrench redundant personnel, and set up training centers as well as labor service and livelihood service companies. We must work out technical transformation

rules centered on saving energy and raw materials, and determine a rational orientation for the development of products. We must strengthen financial management and practice strict financial discipline. We must conscientiously implement the "provisional regulations of the conference of workers of state-owned industrial enterprises," the "provisional regulations governing the work of managers of state-owned factories," the "provisional regulations governing the work of basic level organizations of CPC industrial enterprises," and the "provisional regulations governing the work of basic level organizations of CPC financial and trade enterprises." The signs of the proper reorganization of the enterprises are; all workers, including the leading cadres, having an explicit responsibility system linked to production results, a marked improvement in labor discipline as well as labor attitude, products are suited to the needs of society, and the level of major technical and economic targets as well as overall economic results is obviously higher than before the reorganization.

//3. Energetically promote technological progress and fully bring into play the promotional role of science and technology in economic construction.//

The vigorous development of the economy must rely on scientific and technological progress, and scientific and technological work must be geared to economic construction. This is a fundamental principle. To achieve a higher rate of development and better economic results, the development of production in the future must certainly rely on scientific and technological progress. The technical level as well as product performance of enterprises in our region are, comparatively speaking, more backward than in the whole country. If we do not pay close attention to technological progress or to the escalation of product replacement, it is impossible to have a marked improvement in economic results, and some of the enterprises may even be unable to exist. Taking the long-term view, if the magnificent goal of quadrupling the gross output value of agricultural and industrial production by the end of this century is to be achieved, it is even more necessary to fully bring into play the role of science and technology.

In promoting the technological progress of the enterprises, we must first of all actively popularize the advanced achievements of science and technology in the enterprises; secondly, we must encourage and support the enterprises to energetically develop new products, keep on renewing old products, and set a time limit for the elimination of obsolete products, so that their products will suit the needs of society; third, we must properly carry out the technical transformation of enterprises. We must organize the forces of various sectors, pay close attention to the working out of a realistic technical plan, and on the basis of the comprehensive general plan for technical transformation worked out by various trades and departments as well as such places as Yinchuan, Shizuishan and Wuzhong where industries are more concentrated, draw up a plan for the technical transformation of the enterprises. The plan must embody technological progress as well as the demand for improving economic results, and emphasis must be placed on such aspects as saving energy and raw material consumption, improving product quality and performance, developing new varieties, and making comprehensive utilization of resources. It cannot one-sidedly expand the forces of production. For the sake of

concentrating forces to solve the most crucial problems and avoid duplication, we must strengthen centralized and unified control over the funds for replacement and transformation. The replacements of major equipment as well as measures of technical transformation must be brought into line with the investment plan for fixed assets. Feasibility studies and verification must be carried out on all major projects. The technical transformation of the machine building industry must go ahead of the rest, so as to better serve various departments of the national economy. We should actively popularize such new products as electric motors, compressors, wind machines and water pumps that are capable of saving energy.

We must take effective steps to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the enterprises for technical transformation. We must set up technical development centers of the trades and enterprises and develop diverse forms of cooperation between scientific research, designing, and production. The production and construction plan of all professions and trades not only must include the task of developing new products, but also the explicit demand of eliminating backward products. In the future assessment of enterprises, an important criterion is whether or not they have increased new products or adopted new technology in order to lower costs and improve quality. We must extensively arouse the masses, make rational suggestions, and encourage the enterprises and the broad masses of workers to properly develop activities for promoting masses of workers to properly develop activities for promoting technological progress and improving management and administration.

In the work of promoting technological progress, we must properly organize the scientific and technological personnel in various fields to take part in planning and the tackling of key problems, and to fully bring their special knowledge into play. Together with the departments concerned, the scientific, planning, and economic committees of the autonomous region must organize the participation of scientists and technologists in many fields, and from now on, they must pay close attention to work, draw up plans for the long-term development of science and technology as well as for the development of their own work, and define the orientation and objectives of technological development. Science and technology must be in complete accord with economic construction as well as social development, and we must look further ahead in scientific and technological progress. We must integrate the research of applied science with the research of social science, and we must in particular strengthen applied research as well as development research, so that science and technology can be turned into direct productive forces as quickly as possible.

For the sake of promoting the technological progress of enterprises, we must strengthen economic and technological exchange and cooperation between fraternal provinces and cities. The CPC Central Committee has decided that support to Ningxia will come from Shanghai. We must actively, and on our own initiative, strive by such means as technological transfer, technological export, advisory service, qualified assistance and training, to help our region. At the same time, we welcome other provinces, cities, or districts to carry out various forms of economic cooperation with our region through diverse channels and administrative levels. On the basis of relying on our own efforts, we can also introduce foreign capital, and bring in advanced technology and equipment from abroad to speed up the economic development of our region.

//4. Strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets, and guarantee the completion of priority projects and technical transformation according to plan.//

To sustain the excellent situation of the national economy, it is necessary to strictly control the scale of capital construction. Since the founding of the PRC, the situation has been very good on several occasions. However, as a result of this one wanting to go forward and that one wanting to go forward, we lost control over the scale of capital construction, and the outcome was that we were forced to carry out readjustment. We must draw on this profound lesson. To readjust the investment structure of capital construction, we must reduce the investment in projects in general, increase the investment in priority projects, and appropriately control the scale of nonproductive projects. We must establish the thought of coordinating all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game, and actively support the priority projects of the state. All departments and districts must also support the priority projects of the autonomous region, for this is where our fundamental interests lie. The scale of investment in the overall and private plans of the region, examined and ratified by the central authorities, cannot be exceeded. We must improve the utilization result of funds, and in particular, we must properly manage and use funds that are outside the budget. We must carry out work in strict accordance with the procedure of capital construction, and conscientiously carry out preconstruction work. We must strengthen management over large and medium-sized key projects. Large and medium-sized key projects involve many fields, complicated technical conditions, and a great deal of investment, and have a great impact on the economic development of our region. Departments concerned must strengthen leadership, make proper disposition for leading bodies in charge of planning and construction, tighten control and command over work sites, and guarantee speeding up the rate of construction based on a rational schedule. We must keep on raising design quality, conscientiously strengthen construction management, improve construction quality, strive to economize on raw materials, lower project costs, and guarantee fulfilling the tasks based on the rate of progress demanded in the plan.

//5. Actively and steadily step up the tempo of the reform of the economic system.//

To achieve socialist modernization, it is necessary to reform the economic system. The management and administration of our enterprises lack vitality, and economic results are poor. The technological and economic targets of quite a number of enterprises have not reached the best historical level, and the proportion of enterprises operating at a loss is not small. The basic way of solving this problem is to actively carry out reform in a planned manner. The important thing is to transform the backward methods of management and administration, thoroughly get rid of "eating from the same big pot." really implement the socialist principle of distribution of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers, create more wealth for the country, and keep on raising the level of the people's material and cultural life.

To carry out the reform of the economic system, it is necessary to correctly implement the principle of upholding the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism, and with the main emphasis on state economy, integrate the development of collective economy and individual economy, and carry out planned economy in the major aspect and opening up in the minor aspect. Based on the stipulation of the state, plans and targets which are vital to the national economy and the livelihood of the people, such as the scale of investment in fixed assets, the projects of capital construction, the production and distribution of vital industrial and agricultural products, and the increase of wages and bonuses for workers, must be included within the framework of plans of a mandatory nature. As for such things as raw materials and fuel, power, equipment, funds, and labor as well as technical forces, and relations of supply, production, and marketing which are required by plans of a mandatory nature, it is necessary to work out an overall balance, conscientiously succeed in leaving no gap, and guarantee the implementation of plans and targets. Organs and executive units to which the plans have been transmitted must put forward plans and concrete measures guaranteeing their implementation, and overcome the phenomenon of only mentioning the targets of the transmitted plans but not the practical measures for fulfilling them. In carrying out regulation by planning mechanism, we must at the same time also fully bring into play the role of regulation by market mechanism. In the fields of enterprise management and administration, we must adopt diverse forms to liven up small enterprises and small commodities. We must learn to consciously use such economic levers as the law of value, tax revenue, and credit to carry out regulation.

Early this year, the State Council approved and transmitted the "Methods for the Trial Implementation of Substituting Taxes for Profits by State-owned Enterprises (Draft)." Recently, the national industrial and communications conference has also further studied and clarified the question of substituting taxes for profits. We must conscientiously implement this in the light of actual conditions.

We must reform the circulation system, develop channels of circulation, and eliminate such phenomena in economic life as separating the urban and rural areas, cutting up sectors and zones, blocking up circulation and pinning each other down. The rural supply and marketing cooperatives have been changed into cooperative commerce and test points were set up in the counties of Zhongwei, Helan, and Lingwu in the early part of this year, and they will be developed in an all-round manner in the second 1/2 of this year. Service companies have been set up in the countryside to carry out the coordinated process of production, supply, and marketing, and peasants can set up retail outlets in the city and expand channels for the marketing of agricultural sideline products. Communes and production brigades can send out funds to jointly operate shops and market products outside, and they can also draw in funds from outside units to develop production and pay by installments with high-price goods. We must boldly develop the collective and individual retail trade as well as the catering service in the urban and rural areas, and completely transform the situation of exclusive operation by state commerce. Apart from the big retail shops and restaurants of Yinchuan and Shizuishan which are operated by the state, in the next 2 to 3 years we should organize

the young people waiting for employment to energetically set up collective and individual commerce as well as service trades in the urban and rural areas. We must energetically popularize the experience of Qingtongxia County in developing a circulation system for urban and rural commodities, set up the new system, and properly carry out the work of sending industrial goods to the countryside. We must open up the small commodity market and properly organize the supply and marketing of small commodities. We must promote and perfect the responsibility system in the management and administration of commercial enterprises, and put into practice the contracting of small state-owned retail and commercial enterprises to collectives and individuals. We must further readjust the purchasing policy for agricultural sideline products, and after the assignment of the state has been fulfilled, the peasants should be allowed more channels to engage in agricultural sideline production.

In accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the economic management system, giving play to the role of urban economic center, and provinces (regions) in general not directly managing industrial enterprises, we must step by step rationally readjust the subordinating relations of the enterprises. The Yinchuan Prefecture has already started test points and placed the first group of 24 enterprises belonging to the prefecture under the management of Yinchuan City. We must sum up experiences, unify planning, and place more enterprises belonging to the prefecture under the management of the city by stages, and in groups. As for the enterprises managed by the city, departments in charge must be responsible for paying close attention to the work of development plans, economic policies, technical standards, promotion of new technology, and development of new products. As for the enterprises still belonging to the departments in charge, the districts where the enterprises are located must be responsible for the work [word indistinct] organizing production and cooperation. We must take advantage of the favorable conditions of the urban and rural areas to bring along the development of rural economic and cultural construction, maintain close ties between the urban and rural areas, strengthen the workers-peasants alliance, carry out the integration of industry, agriculture, and commerce, and gradually form various types of economic zones with the city as the support. We must spend less money to do more work, and make a success of urban construction in Yinchuan.

//6. Attach importance to intellectual development, and strengthen work over the intellectuals.//

We are at present engaged in the building of socialist modernization and must train large numbers of specialists and skilled workers. This is an extremely important work of a fundamental nature. Compared with the whole country, the development of the educational and scientific undertakings in our region is still backward, and the ratio between education and science, as well as other departments of the national economy, is also not very appropriate. If this problem is not solved, we will not be able to keep up with the tempo of the four modernizations throughout the country.

We have vast resources to draw on for training and bringing up qualified people in various sectors. The basis of training qualified people in science and technology lies in education, and developing educational undertakings is the most important path to intellectual development. We must strive to properly run the existing institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools, raise in an all-round manner the level of teachers and the quality of education, and gradually improve teaching conditions. We must open up channels for the training of qualified people and apart from the students assigned by regular schools to universities and vocational secondary schools each year, we must encourage the people to carry out study by means of correspondence university, TV university, evening university, and workers' university as well as other means. We must encourage them to study independently and become qualified. Those who pass an examination will have their academic qualification recognized, and they will be treated equally without discrimination as graduates of regular schools. We must increase investment for intellectual development in places where the minority nationalities live in compact communities, and actively develop nationality education. We must strengthen the work of training cadres and workers at their posts, and keep on raising their scientific and cultural level. Intellectual development must begin in secondary and primary schools. Apart from educational undertakings run by the state, we must advocate the setting up of educational undertakings by various units and public organizations as well as individuals. Developing educational undertakings and attaching importance to intellectual development are definitely not the affairs of educational departments alone. People's government at various levels, various professions and trades, and various nationalities throughout the region must give energetic support.

We must strengthen work over the intellectuals. The autonomous regional party committee and people's government have recently passed a resolution on strengthening work over the intellectuals, and we must conscientiously implement it. Intellectuals are a component of the working class, and an important force to rely on which is indispensable to the cause of socialist modernization. We must resolutely overcome the tendency of despising knowledge and the intellectuals, and create a social atmosphere of respecting knowledge and the intellectuals. We must actively and boldly promote middle-aged and young intellectuals in the prime of life with both ability and political integrity who can develop the situation to leading positions at various levels. We must further solve the problem of using the intellectuals for work they are not qualified for, or not using them in a rational manner. We must trust and respect the intellectuals, politically show concern for them, and actively support their work. We must do all we can to improve their working, study and living conditions. We must give better treatment to the intellectuals working in the mountain area. We hope that the broad masses of intellectuals will take outstanding people as examples, make greater efforts to study Marxism, master new knowledge on the basis of constantly perfecting their ability, earnestly go among the people and into practice, consciously strengthen the quality of organization and discipline, and in the great struggle of transforming the objective world, strive to transform their own subjective world, become both red and expert, and devote themselves to the cause of the four modernizations of Ningxia.

In conclusion, we must also point out that in order to realize the "Sixth 5-Year" plan, we must thoroughly eliminate "leftist" ideological influence, get rid of the fetters of old conventions and force of habit, further emancipate the mind, and combine the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act with the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts. Proceeding from the reality that Ningxia is an autonomous region in a nationalities area, we must carry out work based on objective laws, keep on studying the new situation, solve new problems, sum up new experiences, and create a new constitution and law. As long as it is not unfavorable to the state and the four modernizations of the autonomous region, if we think a thing is correct we must resolutely do it. If we are not certain for the time being, we must also not lightly negate it but must allow it to be put to the test. As for certain methods which are not quite appropriate, we must be good at providing guidance and urge them to develop in a positive direction. We must fully arouse the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative spirit of the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres, and blaze a new path for economic construction in line with the distinguishing features of Ningxia.

Deputies:

In paying proper attention to the building of socialist material civilization, we must at the same time pay proper attention to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The key to building socialist spiritual civilization is to constantly go among the broad masses of people to carry out communist ideological education, strengthen communist ideals and belief, uphold the principle of placing the interests of the state and the collective above those of the individual, and correctly set forth the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual as well as between immediate and long-term interests. Based on the question of ideological understanding which actually exists, we must integrate the various policies and principles of the party and government as well as the tasks of various periods, and carry out practical and effective ideological and political work. We must keep on improving the labor attitude, work attitude, and service attitude of the people, so that more and more of them will become law-abiding workers with ideals, ethics, and culture.

We must thoroughly develop the "five stresses, four beauties and two loves" activities. Since the development of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities last year, various localities have in general obtained rather good results in the tackling of dirt, disorder, and mistakes. Social order has taken a turn for the better, relations between the party and masses and between the armymen and civilians have improved, and a number of advanced collectives and personalities with communist ideology and ethics has emerged on various fronts. We must conscientiously sum up experiences, consolidate the gains and carry out the "five stresses, four beauties and two loves" activities more extensively, thoroughly, solidly and effectively. All districts and units must organize the broad masses of cadres and people, and actively develop activities to learn from such exemplary personalities as Lei Feng, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu, Zhao Chune and Zhang Haidi. The press, publishing, and literature and art units must closely cooperate and promptly commend and publicize the advanced individuals and collectives emerging in

the "five stresses, four beauties and two loves" activities. By means of these activities, we must change prevailing habits and customs, transform society, raise the ideological consciousness as well as morality and social practices of various nationalities throughout the region, change the social atmosphere, arouse revolutionary spirit, create a fine social environment, and guarantee peace of mind for the people so that they can wholeheartedly concentrate on carrying out socialist modernization.

Developing socialist national relations and strengthening national unity are an important guarantee for the success of socialist modernization. We must continue to carry out the policy of the party toward the nationalities as well as the new period. We must respect the customs and habits of the minority nationalities and implement in an all-round way the policy of the party toward religions. All nationalities must trust, respect, and support each other, closely unite and resolutely oppose all words and actions affecting national unity. This year is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region, and a "national unity month" activity will be developed throughout the region in October. We must energetically commend the advanced units as well as the fine people and deeds of national unity, and further consolidate and develop the relations of equality, unity, and mutual aid among the nationalities.

We must constantly carry out the propaganda and education of upholding socialist law, and further reorganize public order in society. The "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" approved at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC is the basic law for safeguarding socialist modernization. People's government at various levels must uphold the dignity of the constitution and safeguard the implementation of it. We must develop among the broad masses of people the fine atmosphere of learning, understanding, and observing the law. All functionaries of people's government must set the pace in observing state law and become models in observing discipline and law. The key to reorganizing public order in society is to pay attention to the cities as well as the urban and rural areas. We must practice positive "public order" and not passive "public security." We must study the causes and conditions giving rise to various problems in public order and rely on various professions and trades as well as the forces of all social sectors to carry out comprehensive [word indistinct]. We must make a success of the work of educating, saving, and helping the young people who have made mistakes. We must set up and amplify a responsibility system as well as grass-roots public security organizations, and properly overhaul public security and order within the units as well as in the countryside. We must firmly crack down on the sabotaging activities of counterrevolutionaries and punish according to law such criminals violating public order as murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, thieves and kidnappers of women and children. We must continue to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere. We must resolutely put a stop to the illegal building of houses on farmland and the indiscriminate cutting down of trees, and we must thoroughly investigate and severely deal with cases of serious destruction of forests. We must strive to score a decisive victory in the way of bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere in the "Sixth 5-Year" plan.

At present, we must still resolutely carry out the work of structural reform in an orderly manner. The structural reform of the first group of organs at the regional level was completed in March, and we are trying to complete the second group in the latter part of April. The reform of other units as well as prefectural and municipal organs is scheduled to be completed in May. The structural reform of various counties must be carried out this winter or next spring. The key problem of structural reform is, on the premise of becoming more revolutionary, to make the leading bodies younger in age, better educated, and professionally more competent. This requires gradually getting large numbers of old comrades to step down and properly carry out the work of passing on experience, and of giving help and setting an example by means of replacing old cadres with new cadres. At the same time, we must promote large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of life with senior middle school and particularly college cultural standard, who possess both ability and political integrity, to the leading bodies. We must also organize those middle-aged and young cadres with considerable practical experience as well as political level, whose cultural standard is too low, to resolutely improve their culture. In the structural reform, leading members as well as all functionaries at various levels must stand fast at their posts, be loyal to their duties, and properly grasp work and production with the spirit of complete responsibility toward the revolution. We must conscientiously reform the work style of the organs, strictly set up and amplify the position responsibility system, go deep into reality and among the masses, strengthen investigation and study, sum up new experiences, solve new problems and earnestly raise working efficiency. We must strengthen the building of political power at the basic level. The test points of structural reform, which are being carried out by rural people's communes at present, must be completed this winter of next spring. We must set up and amplify such basic level mass organizations of self-government as the workers' conference of enterprises, the urban residents' committee and the rural residents' committee, and expand the rights of various nationalities to administer economic, cultural, and social affairs.

Deputies!

After the examination and approval of the Sixth Five-Year Plan by this regional people's congress, the goal of struggle will be more clearly defined to the people of the whole region, and current work will be closely integrated with long-term development. There are many favorable conditions for achieving this goal: We have the wise and brilliant leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and a correct path of modernization suited to national conditions in China which has been gradually established since the third plenary session; we have the close unity and all-out efforts of the Han and Hui nationalities, and a contingent of workers as well as professional technical personnel of a certain level who have been through tempering in practice; we have a material and technical foundation developed in the course of more than 30 years since the founding of the PRC; we have mountains and rivers, the gravity irrigation of the Huanghe irrigated area, rich coal, charcoal and electric power resources, and a vast reserve of natural resources as well as production potentials for the development of the economy. Despite the many difficulties facing us, as long as our people's government at various

levels and all the cadres and people of the region diligently study, actively forge ahead, open up the future and work creatively, they will certainly be able to overcome various difficulties and dangers on the path of advance and score a still greater victory. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, let us unite with the people of various nationalities throughout the region, create a new situation in all fields of modernization in Ningxia, and vigorously struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan!

CSO: 4005/953

SOUTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA: LI XUEZHI AT GATHERING TO HONOR OLD CADRES

HK200210 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 1

[Report: "Regional CPC Committee and Government Hold Meeting To Honor Old and Retiring Cadres"]

[Text] The CPC committee and the people's government of the autonomous region held a meeting to present honorary certificates to retiring old cadres at Hongqi Theater, Yinchuan, on 10 May morning. The meeting was attended by regional and city CPC, government, and military leading comrades, all departments under regional level (including subordinate units), 724 old cadres in Yinchuan City who have been permitted to retire prematurely, and leading comrades who are responsible for the work of old cadres. The participants numbered more than 1,000 people.

The meeting was held in recognition of the historical contributions made by old cadres, and in accordance with the CPC Central Committee direction, and the stipulation of the State Council on "presenting honorary certificates to prematurely retired old cadres" after finishing their premature retirement procedures.

The meeting was presided over by Hei Boli, secretary of the regional CPC committee and the regional chairman. It opened as the majestic national anthem was being played. Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered the speech at the meeting.

Li Xuezhi said: Old cadres are revolutionary heroes and valuable treasures of the party and the state. In the past, amid the smoke and flame of war, they braved hardship and danger, fought bloody battles heedless of their safety, and stepped into the breach as another fell to score achievements for national and people's liberation. After the founding of the state, they struggled arduously, firmly and persistently, worked selflessly, and led the broad cadres and masses to achieve initial prosperity in the aspects of politics, economics, culture, science, and technology in this poor and backward territory and made contributions to building a prosperous and new China. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the old cadres once again radiated the revolutionary vigour of their youth and took the lead in conscientiously carrying out the line, principles and policies of the

CPC Central Committee. They added a new chapter in the work of creating a new situation in socialist modernization in an all-round way. Among the old cadres who have been struggling and working with us for the past few years in Ningxia, some of them, such as Ma Peixun, Niu Huadong, Li Kaiguo, Li Qingping, and Guo Hua, have made tremendous efforts in building Ningxia into a prosperous, flourishing, and civilized autonomous region. The party and people will never forget the glorious and outstanding achievements made by them and they will be indelibly engraved in our mind.

He said: Implementation of the early retirement and retirement system for the old cadres is an important decision of profound significance of the CPC Central Committee. Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out: "From the point of the state or the party, the situation of cadres ageing is a very serious problem, if not an extreme one. Our state and party shall lack vitality if the problem remains unsolved." To solve the problem of replacement of the old by the new "is doing a good deed for the future of our state." Many old comrades have stepped down from the first front to the second or third front since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They continue to play a part in the state, the party, and daily life through their rich leadership experience. Thus, a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life can be promoted to the leading posts in time to get more chances for building up themselves practically and effectively. This practice is for maintaining the continuity of line, principles and policies of the party, and is a strategic decision for maintaining the stability of the party for generations. It is also an important and glorious historical responsibility of the old cadres during the new period.

He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee had highly valued and paid much attention to the work of old cadres. We have done some work in regard to arranging and taking care of the prematurely retired old cadres in the region. Of course, we still have a long way to go in this work when compared with the demand of the CPC Central Committee and the expectations of the old comrades, as we lack understanding and experience, and face practical difficulties. However, the regional CPC committee and the regional people's government have decided to sum up their experience conscientiously as a remedy for their deficiencies, to improve administrative and service work for old cadres, and to afford them convenience for the sake of their good health and longer life, and for bringing their function into play. Thus, old cadres can live relatively comfortably and in a better environment after they retire. They may continue to walk the road of history and spend the rest of their life happily.

He said: After the retired cadres are presented the honorary certificates by the party and the state and after they are retired from their offices, they enter a new stretch in their long march; it does not mean their political life has ended. He hoped that all retired old cadres would regard their good health as an important task given by the party, accomplishing it by being keen on physical exercise, guarding against illness, and keeping fit; and he hoped that comrades would continue to show concern for the cause of the party and

the destiny of the state and people by enthusiastically joining the construction of socialist material spiritual civilization as far as they can, and by actively joining the social activities in the way which suit them best; and he hoped that old comrades would maintain and develop their arduous and simple revolutionary qualities, exercise strict self-discipline, and set strict demands on their relatives and children to maintain close contact with the masses so as they could make further new achievements for the people. During the present structural reform, he hoped that the retired comrades and old comrades who had stepped down to the second front would act positively as good assistants and advisors for their departments and regional party and government, warmheartedly assist the promotion and training of successors, and work well in passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training new hands, which is especially the case for middle-age and young comrades in the newly organized leadership groups. They should suggest ways and means, and recommend virtuous people in order to completely accomplish the work of structural reform.

He demanded that all cadres in their posts should respect the prematurely retired and retired old cadres. They should learn and study from them with an open mind. The young comrades should further improve work in this way. They should enthusiastically take good care of them and show them every consideration. All comrades who are responsible for the work of old comrades must completely understand the profound significance of doing the work well. They should persistently maintain the work style of being enthusiastic, patient, thoughtful, diligent, and conscientious. They should treat the old cadres as their own relatives, sincerely do them good turns, and work more in the spirit of the stipulation of the CPC Central Committee. They should pass on the concern of the party and the love and esteem of the people into the hearts of the old cadres.

At the meeting, greetings letters from the regional CPC committee, the regional people's government, the regional people's congress, the regional CPPCC and the Ningxia Military district to four retiring old cadres, namely Ma Peixun, Niu Huadong, Li Kaiguo, and Li Qingping, were read out (contents of the letters are published separately). Li Kaiguo, representing the retiring old comrades, and Hu Xuming, representing the middle-age and young cadres, delivered separate speeches at the meeting. Raising the team pennant and beating the drum, more than 40 members of the CYL then marched into the meeting place where Yang Jijun, member of the CYL, made a congratulatory message to the retiring old cadres on behalf of the CYL. Leading comrades of the regional party, government and military region presented honorary certificates to the retired old cadres afterward.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

RENMIN RIBAO ON POSTWAR CHONGQING NEGOTIATIONS

HK281438 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 5

["Study Some History of the Republic" column by Cha Jianuu [2686 1696 3842]:
"The Chongqing Negotiations and the Double Ten Agreement"]

[Text] On 14 August 1945, the Japanese imperialists, having been defeated in war, announced unconditional surrender. The arduous and painful war of resistance waged by the Chinese people thus gained a great victory. The war of resistance against the Japanese marked the end of a historical era and from this point onward the country entered a new stage of internal struggle.

At the very center of this new period was the question of what kind of country to construct. The Chinese Communist Party wanted to lead the people of the entire country in constructing a new China characterized by new democracy, a mass nature, and led by the proletariat. However, with the aid of American imperialism, Chiang Kai-shek was preparing to start a civil war and to wipe out the CPC and the liberated areas under its command so that China would, as before, sink back into being a semicolonial, semifeudal society under the dictatorship of the landlord and capitalist classes. The struggle between these two futures and two fates for China developed into a complex and intense situation.

The disaster-ridden Chinese people had suffered the devastation of 8 years of bloody fighting, with the people living in destitution and important affairs neglected. Through the long years of war, the Chinese people had wandered around the country in a desperate plight and suffered the destruction of their homes and the deaths of their loved ones as they grew more and more weary and disgusted of war and longed for peace. After 8 years of fighting and resistance, the CPC set up 19 large liberated areas in the 19 provinces and regions of China, which totaled nearly 1 million square km of land, with a population of 140 million, and troops numbering 1.4 million, as well as 2.2 million civilian militia. Under the pressure of this enormously powerful revolutionary strength led by the CPC as well as the pressure of general public opinion, Chiang Kai-shek was not over enthusiastic about launching a large-scale civil war, while in addition the international situation could not really tolerate the outbreak of a civil war in China. At the same time, Chiang Kai-shek was not sufficiently well-prepared for the launching of a total civil war. Still

needing to win time to send a large number of troops from the southwestern areas under KMT control to the frontline of the civil war, Chiang Kai-shek changed his tactics and adopted a stance of peace, expressing his desire to negotiate with the CPC, using this false peace to conceal his plot to prepare for war. On 14, 20 and 23 August, he extended an invitation three times to Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, to come to Chongqing for "discussions on vital matters concerning China." Chiang Kai-shek assumed, and wrongly, that Mao Zedong would not go to Chongqing and thus he would be able to turn public opinion against the communists, saying that the CPC did not want peace, in a vain attempt to put the blame for the civil war onto the Communist Party.

The CPC easily saw through Chiang Kai-shek's plot and in the interests of the people of China and for the sake of unifying and educating the people of China, it decided to accept Chiang Kai-shek's invitation, and thus on 25 August it announced "the CPC Central Committee's communique on the present situation" in which it voiced three important watchwords; namely, peace, democracy, and unity. It also announced six emergency measures. The next day, the CPC announced that it was sending Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Wang Roufei to the Chongqing negotiations. This wise decision was welcomed by the people of the whole country and was lauded throughout the world.

On 28 August, Mao Zedong, as leader of the CPC's group of representatives, flew from Yanan to Chongqing. The news of Mao Zedong's arrival in Chongqing immediately shook the entire town and the people warmly welcomed him. The next day, the nationalists and the communists began negotiations. In the morning Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai met with the nationalist representative, Zhang Zhizhong, and in the afternoon they met with Chiang Kai-shek, while in the evening they had long talks with nationalist representatives Zhang Zhizhong, Wang Shijie, Zhang Qun, and Shao Lizi. During the negotiations, Chiang Kai-shek falsely announced that "there is no civil war in China." Mao Zedong rejected this deceitful statement and pointed out that during the 8 years of the war of resistance, the civil war did not let up and that to say there was no civil war was a lie and did not tally with the true situation. On 30 August, Zhou Enlai discussed military and political affairs with Wang Shijie, Zhang Qun, and Shao Lizi. On 2 and 4 September, Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek held two rounds of negotiations. On 3 September, Zhou Enlai and Wang Roufei met with Zhang Zhizhong, Zhang Qun, and Shao Lizi. The CPC offered the representatives of the National Party an 11 paragraph "points for negotiation." There then followed a general exchange of views and events came to a temporary close.

The CPC always held enormous faith in the negotiations and the first thing they did was to bring up a concrete plan for the peaceful construction of the nation, which Zhou Enlai explained in exhaustive detail, and it was asked that the nationalists provide some reply so that all points which were agreed on by both sides could be noted in the plan and points which were not agreed on could be discussed further. However, Chiang Kai-shek had no faith whatsoever in the negotiations and was not at all prepared and merely sent several representatives to pretend to deal with the situation. The nationalist representatives rejected the 11 paragraph "points for negotiation" saying

"the gap was too wide." On 8 September, the nationalists and the communists continued to discuss questions relating to the military and the liberated areas. Zhang Qun discussed the summary of the minutes of the general exchange of views and the nationalists' official and written response to the eleven "points for negotiation" with Zhou Enlai. The document containing the response rejected without reason the CPC's party's plans for solving the question of government of the liberated areas and the reorganization of troops, and thus the negotiations sank into a stalemate. In order to strive for peace, the CPC had restricted the sphere of the civil war or put off the moment for an all out civil war; during the negotiations on the 19 September, Zhou Enlai announced that the CPC was willing to make another concession on the basis of the negotiations held on 3 September and that the overall scale or proportion of nationalist troops to communist troops be changed from 5 to 1 so that the Chinese communist troops only made up one seventh of the total nationalist troops and that the Chinese communist troops would withdraw from eight liberated areas; namely, Guangdong, southern Jiangsu, Zhejiang, southern Anhui, central Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, and Henan (not including northern Henan). However, the nationalists stated that this was "extremely hard to consider," using the excuse that "military and government rule should be united."

Chiang Kai-shek's aim at the negotiating table was to force the CPC to hand over political control of the liberated areas, and thus during the negotiations at Chongqing he adopted the reactionary double-handed method of fighting and talking at the same time. During the first 10 days of September, 19th Army Commander Shi Zebo was in command of 38,000 men at Yan Xishan section, and thus invaded Changzhi in a move toward the top party regions, the liberated areas of Hanxi, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan. The CPC adopted the revolutionary two-sided policy of talking when negotiations were possible and of fighting back when attacked, and thus waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. The civilian armies of the liberated areas stood up to defend themselves and between 10 September and 12 October, they wiped out the 35,000 troops at Yan Xishan and captured 19th Army Commander Shi Zebo alive, thus gaining a victory in the top party areas campaign and hastening the signing of the Chongqing agreement.

The outcome of the tit-for-tat struggle that the CPC waged against Chiang Kai-shek was that Chiang Kai-shek's political fraud of falsely negotiating peace while really preparing for war floundered as did his military offensives. After 43 days of negotiations and struggle, Chiang Kai-shek was forced on 10 October to sign "the minutes and records of the Chinese bilateral representatives negotiation" (the Double Ten Agreement). He had no choice but to agree to the CPC's "fundamental principles for the peaceful construction of the nation" and to agree to: "long-term cooperation and steadfast determination to avoid civil war on the basis of peace, democracy and unity in constructing an independent, rich, and powerful new China;" "political democratization, military nationalization, and legal equality between parties;" a political consultative conference; guarantees for the people to enjoy freedom of health, religious belief and conviction, publication, assembly, and association; the eradication of espionage bodies; the illegality of any bodies other than the judiciary and the police force to arrest, interrogate, or punish the people; the release of political prisoners; active implementation of a

regional independent government, and the implementation of upwardly mobile general elections; and so on. At the same time, because Chiang Kai-shek stubbornly refused to recognize the legal position of the People's Army and the democratic government of the liberated areas and, under the guise of "unified military rule" and "unified governmental rule," he sought to wipe out the People's Army and liberated areas under the role of the CPC, the result was that there was no way in which these two problems could be solved by agreement.

The day after the signing of the "Double Ten Agreement," Mao Zedong flew back to Yana, while Zhou Enlai continued discussions with the nationalists. On 10 January 1946, the "armistice agreement" was signed. On the same day, at 1000 the political consultative conference opened in Chongqing. However, Chiang Kai-shek's desire to wage a civil war was realized very soon; soon after the signing of the agreement, when he had completed the deployment of his troops for civil war, he finally tore up the "Double Ten Agreement," and with the support of American imperialism, shattered the "armistice agreement" and the decisions of the political consultative conference and in June 1946 launched major attacks on the liberated areas in the central plains, thereby starting a reactionary civil war on a national scale.

CSO: 4005/953

SOUTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI: NEW LEADING GROUPS 'FUNDAMENTALLY FORMED'

HK301328 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, new leadership groups of the Shaanxi provincial organs have been fundamentally formed with a noticeable change in average age and cultural level. By 25 June, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council had approved the new leadership groups of 46 out of 52 party, government, and mass organs directly under the province. Meanwhile, the provincial people's congress standing committee has appointed principal posts of 30 committees, offices, boards, and bureaus directly under the provincial government. Efforts are now being made to formulate the remaining six leading groups.

The newly formed leadership groups have made actual progress in following the principle of ensuring that the ranks of cadres are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better education, and more professionally competent as follows: 1) New leadership groups are more streamlined than before. There were previously 77 party, government, and mass organs directly under the province with a total of 364 leaders, either chiefs or deputies. After simplifying and amalgamating the administrative structure, there are now only 52 organs. Of them, 46 have new leadership groups with a total of 159 leaders. When the leading bodies of the remaining 6 organs are formed, the total number of leaders for the 52 organs will not exceed 190, a decrease of 47 percent. 2) Average age has dropped. The average age of members of the newly formed leading bodies is 53, a drop of 4.2 years. Thirty of the new appointees are under 50 years old, making up 18.9 percent of the total, and an increase of 14 percent over the previous members. Six of them are over 60 years old, constituting 3.8 percent of the total, and a reduction of 41 percent. In the structural reform, 56 people have been promoted from deputies to chief; their average age is 50.5. 3) Cultural level has been greatly enhanced. Of the members of the new leading bodies, 57 people have college-level education accounting for 35.9 percent of the total, or an increase of 18 percent. More than 50 percent of the members of 18 new leadership groups have college-level education. Meanwhile, 38 original scientists and technicians have been promoted to the new leading bodies of 46 organs.

The whole work of the streamlined administrations has been carried out smoothly. This is attributed to the determination of the provincial CPC committee and active participation of leading cadres. In selecting candidates for promotion

and forming the new leadership groups, the provincial CPC committee has strictly adhered to the principle of selecting qualified cadres in age and cultural level. With regard to the methods of selecting candidates for promotion, the provincial CPC committee called for both democratic recommendation and organizational investigation. This helped mobilize the masses to recommend people of talent. Giving full play to the role of the old cadres in the work of forming leading bodies of various provincial organs was another reason for our work's success. Leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee and government initiatively sought the opinions of old cadres, and invited them to participate in the work. What is more important is that more than 20 old cadres working in provincial organs applied to withdraw from the frontline of their own accord, and actively helped and guided younger people in their work. This set a good example for leading cadres at other levels. Inspired by their action, more than 100 old comrades working in organs directly under the province also applied to withdraw from the frontline, and determined to continue to do their part on the second or third line.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XINING REPORTS FAMILY PLANNING WORK ACHIEVEMENTS

HK070614 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has made gratifying achievements in family planning work. Last year, there were more than 386,000 women at child-bearing age in the province who took contraceptive measures, a contraception rate of 71.14 percent, and more than 19,000 couples took out one-child family certificates, which represented a rate of 35.35 percent. The population growth for the province has declined from 32.4 per thousand in 1971 to 14.35 per thousand.

The achievements made in provincial family planning work are the result of firmly grasping the principle of emphasizing the two productions at the same time, by the CPC committees and the people's government at all levels. They are also the result of strengthening the provincial family planning work and of joint efforts made by all nationalities in the province. Many local authorities and units carried out investigation and study in family planning work. They gained experience and initiated a series of practical methods for implementing family planning work.

Since the production responsibility system has been introduced in the rural areas, many local authorities have taken some appropriate measures with regard to the actual conditions. Many comrades who are responsible for implementing steps, medical service, and the propaganda work of family planning have made new contributions as they surmounted every difficulty and worked hard.

In order to further create a new situation in family planning, the provincial family planning committee held a second meeting to present awards to advanced units and individuals in doing this work from 23 to 26 June. The meeting comprehensively summed up the results and experience in provincial family planning work and put forward new tasks in family planning work. Yang Maojia, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and Banma Danzeng, vice governor, presented awards to advanced units and individuals. The meeting also elected the representatives to the national family planning congress.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

STUDY IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK METHODS

HK070557 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Dai Weixin [2071 4850 2450]: "An Introduction to Methods for Ideological and Political Work"]

[Text] When we deal with everything, we must pay attention to method; this is also the case with ideological and political work. Comrade Mao Zedong once figuratively described a method as a brigade or a boat to cross a river. He said, "Without solving the problem of finding a brigade or a boat, river crossing is just empty talk." If we only have the best intentions but not the correct method in carrying out ideological and political work, it will be very difficult for us to reach the ideal shore. The reason I write this article is to express my opinion on the methods of doing ideological and political work.

1. Persist in dredging, that is, in dredging and guiding. The dredging method, in this sense, is to dredge people's thought, to develop channels for them to express their views, to develop democracy, to encourage the free airing of views, and to pool the wisdom of the masses. The guidance method is to aim at giving systematic guidance, persuasion and education. And the method of insisting on dredging is to guide while dredging, to dredge while guiding, to act in a truth-seeking way, to convince people by reasoning, and to emphasize practical results.

The subjects of ideological and political work are the thought and behavior of the people, which are evoked by certain kinds of "desires and motives." Whereas "desires and motives" are based on the social material conditions and are adjusted by personal understanding, feelings, will, faith, and habit. An ideological change in a person can only be brought about after a process of struggle and transformation in his ideological contradictions. In other words, only when outside information is changed into a person's own information, will it become the motive force of his spontaneous actions. Therefore, we must state our reasons clearly and permit others to speak, in order to bring about ideological changes in the people. We must let them express their original thought. Thus, they will get rid of the old to make way for the new in understanding, after comparing things with new reason. All ideas of the people, without exception, exist objectively. There is no way of solving a problem if we seal off and block up all alternate ideas by means of suppression, when we promote a certain thought. At present, although the

phenomenon of investigation or criticism and struggle against different opinions of suppressing others by labeling them is still very common, which is actually still a means of suppression. The practice will not only be unable to bring about ideological changes in people's mind, but will also provoke aversion among them, and make them oppose the content of education. The reason why we emphasize persisting in the method of dredging in ideological and political work is that only in this way can the thought of the people really be led in the positive, correct, and healthy direction.

2. Touch people with feelings. Since we are all human beings, no one will be left untouched by sentiment. Sincere and deep sentiments will kindle positive feelings. When imbued with profound feelings, we have a heart-to-heart talk with a person being educated or when we visit a sick person despite hot summer or cold winter during our rest period, or when we try our best to restore good relations between two lovers who are on the brink of breaking up, or when we take care of the families of our comrades who are working abroad or working so busily that they cannot spare a minute, or so on..., our ideological work on the people being educated can be easily done. Misunderstanding in their thought can be dispelled with just a few words. On the contrary, if we give them the cold shoulder and pay no attention to their well-being, the result will not necessarily be good even though we explain our reasons at length. Why does this happen? Because there is a lack of sympathetic feelings between the educator and the one being educated.

Therefore, we must aim at touching people by feelings if we want to establish sympathetic feelings between the educator and the one being educated. The key to doing this is to treat others as equals. Since each person has his self-esteem, including those who committed mistakes, he is very sensitive to attitudes taken by others toward him, and to whether others respect his character, understand, or sympathize with him. There is a common saying: "Bosom friends are highly valued for their mutual understanding." When we carry out ideological and political work, we must first look at everything from the masses' angle, be concerned with their sufferings, and try to satisfy their needs as far as possible. Second, we must be considerate. We must treat our targets, of work as class brothers, comrades, or friends and respect their character and self-esteem. The most effective way to do ideological and political work well is to touch them by sentiments, to explain to them the reasons, and to affect their emotion.

3. Set examples. An example is a publicly recognized person or thing to be imitated. The influence of an heroic model name is just like spring thunder. Their heroic deeds make great impact on others. They inspire, educate us, and spur us on. They are the motive force to stimulate others to advance. We must pay attention to make good use of setting examples, which is the necessary and important method of doing ideological and political work well.

In order to make good use of setting examples, we must be apt at selecting models, training and educating models, summing up and publicizing models, and supporting and cherishing them. In addition, leading cadres at all levels must set an example, which is the most important point. Cadres are the link between the party and the masses and are the leaders of the masses. The,

especially in their thinking and work style of leading cadres at all levels, make great impact on the masses. Why do some people carry out ideological and political work without effective results? The main reason is they do not set an example. Whenever we want to rectify the popular works style, we must first rectify the party work style. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "Whenever there is a task that requires mobilizing the masses to accomplish it, every party member, particularly the party cadres who are responsible for leadership duties, must accomplish his duty first." He said, "Once they set an example, their speeches can carry weight and prestige. This is the most important condition for doing ideological and political work well."

4. Teach people in accordance with their characteristics. This means to teach different kinds of work targets with a definite object in view, by different kinds of methods.

Ideological and political work is aimed at solving problems of people's thought. Since innate qualities inherited by everybody are different, and particularly since postnatal environment, education received, and the subjective efforts of everyone are different, they have different personal mental characteristics. In order to educate them, we must know well the mental characteristics of different people, locate the crux of their thought, and educate them in accordance with their characteristics. The common mistake we usually made in the past in this respect was teaching in the same pattern regardless of time, location, and target difference. At present, some youngsters say something like "don't educate the youngsters in the 1980's with the method used in the 1950's." Though this statement is not completely correct, it is worth consideration and investigation by ideological and political workers. If we do not proceed from the characteristics of our work target in ideological and political work but only emphasize general principles, we will absolutely not get any effective results.

At present, our country is in a new period of historical development. We are assigned the task of reform. But the methods of carrying out ideological and political work also need to be reformed. There are some old methods worth carrying on and using, while there are some which need to be replaced or to be updated. Through practice, we must find out and create lively methods that will be easily accepted by the masses, to carry out ideological and political work. We must continue to improve the scientific properties of ideological and political work.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: ARTICLE DISCUSSES UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

HK061436 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Li Wenhui [2621 2429 8748]: "We Should Establish the Viewpoint That the Han Nationality and Other Minority Nationalities Are Inseparable"]

[Text] Equality, unity, and mutual aid among the various nationalities have always constituted an exceedingly important problem in the revolutionary enterprise. In this unified and multinationality country of ours, only in mobilizing and depending on the strength of unity and mutual aid among people of the various nationalities can the mission of the revolution be accomplished. Any discord or split between the nationalities is bound to weaken the power of the revolution and impede the accomplishment of the revolutionary mission. On the other hand, if people of the various nationalities can be united together, it will be like tightening the whole fist and an enormous force will be generated which can overcome the enemy and score victories. At this new historical period, we are creating, in an overall manner, a new situation of socialist modernization. We are fastening our efforts on socialist modernization construction and are endeavoring gradually to eliminate what history has bestowed on us--the factual inequality in economic and cultural development between the different nationalities--and to realize the common prosperity of people of various nationalities. This, in reality, is the common task of people of the various nationalities. It concerns their basic and vital interests and is a new political foundation of the unity of the nationalities. Seen from the extremely difficult nature of the task of socialist modernization, its realization depends on the unity of the nationalities and on their mutual aid. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out at the 12th CPC National Congress: "So far as our multinationality nation is concerned, unity of the nationalities, equality among them, and their common prosperity constitute an important problem which concerns the very destiny of the nation."

There is much work to be done to strengthen the unity of the nationalities and their mutual aid. Ideologically, it is most important to acquire a full understanding of the relationship of mutual reliance among the various nationalities of our country in the course of the socialist modernization construction and to firmly establish the viewpoint of the Han nationality being inseparable from the minority nationalities and vice versa. This is an indispensable ideological basis for consolidating and strengthening the unity

of the nationalities and for overcoming the sentiments of great nationalism and local nationalism. It also reveals the fundamental spirit of the new constitution concerning the nationality problem.

The Han nationality makes up by far the great proportion of the population of the country. Generally speaking, its economic and cultural development level is higher than that of the minority nationalities. In the socialist modernization program, people of the Han nationality should bravely take up the heavy burden, bring its principal role into full play, and make even bigger and better contributions. Nevertheless, to be separated from the minority nationalities and to solely rely on the Han nationality will not do. First, modernization requires plentiful natural resources, and the major natural resources are not found in the areas of the Han nationality; they are found in the areas of the minority nationalities. Only in closely combining together the natural resources of the areas of the minority nationalities with the superiority in manpower and in technology of the Han nationality can we bring out the best in each other and can modernization construction be forcefully promoted. Second, the economy in the areas of the Han nationality has its own unconquerable weak points, and the help of the minority nationalities is required. Historically, in the areas inhabited by the Han nationality, agriculture (referring mainly to planting of grain crops) constitutes the main part of the economy. The Han nationality comprises roughly 93.3 percent of the country's population but is highly congregated in an area suitable for farming which occupies only 40 to 50 percent of the territory of the whole country. An agricultural population of some 800 million people is mainly occupied in finding and providing food for the country. Grain production uses up large tracts of land, and there is little barren land left that is fit for cultivation. Conditions of this kind are extremely unfavorable to the realization of the four modernizations. Further development of the economy of the Han nationality areas will require that we gradually change this traditional economic structure and also change the conditions of population distribution, land utilization, and diet composition. But the realization of these changes will be inseparable from aid offered by people of the minority nationalities. For example, there are in the areas of the minority nationalities vast tracts of mountainous regions and pasture land for animal husbandry. It can be imagined that if the superiority in the field of animal husbandry of the minority nationalities is brought into full play so that the diet composition of the Han people can include a larger proportion of meat, then we may correspondingly reduce the pressure exerted by grain production on land utilization. In turn, greater opportunities will be offered for the development of diversified operations. Third, the problem of socialist modernization requires the existence of a powerful frontier defense protracted lines of land frontier defense, the great majority of them are inhabited by people of the minority nationalities. It is thus virtually impossible to separate ourselves from the minority nationalities and attempt to build a strong border defense. All the above explain why the Han nationality is inseparable from the minority nationalities.

At the same time, the minority nationalities are inseparable from the Han nationality. In the undertaking of socialist modernization in the nationality areas, principal reliance must be placed on the cadres and people of the minority nationalities displaying their spirit of self-reliance and regeneration

and engaging in hard and difficult struggle and on their assuming the attitude of being masters and on their "taking the road on their own fee." However, support and aid from the state and the Han nationality are also indispensable. As a result of the cruel class oppression and racial oppression in history, the great majority of the minority nationalities have become regressive both economically and culturally and there has been a great imbalance in their development. Before liberation, the over 20-odd minority nationalities in our province were still subsisting in the different social development stages of the remains of the primitive communes or of the slave system or feudal farm slave system. After liberation, the party has led people of the various nationalities to begin from various starting points and step on the socialist road. Some of the nationalities have actually crossed over one or several social development stages at one time. This was a good thing, as it enabled the minority nationalities to escape many of the sufferings and disasters of a historical nature. However, it should also be noted that because of the originally weak economic and cultural foundation in the areas of the minority nationalities, socialist modernization in these areas will be confronted with many serious difficulties. For example, certain of the minority nationalities are poorly equipped, even in their own handicraft industries. Hence, without help from the Han nationality, how can they develop their own modern industry and communications? And certain of the minority nationalities have not yet organized their own teams of intelligent elements. If there is no help from the Han nationality, how can they develop their own scientific, cultural, and educational enterprises? The minority nationalities of the country should swiftly narrow down the disparity in economic and cultural development between themselves with the forward progress in the socialist modernization program of our whole country. In this regard, the Han nationality's brotherly and truthful aid constitutes precisely a condition of a decisive nature. For this reason, comrades of the minority nationalities should strive hard to reinforce their unity with the Han nationality and welcome its aid. This entirely conforms to the interests of the nationalities.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY COMMITTEE STUDIES DENG WORKS

HK040638 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee held a collective session of studying and discussing the selected works of Deng Xiaoping yesterday afternoon. The members held: The selected works of Deng Xiaoping profoundly reflect the demands of history and the aspirations of the people. They are a summation of the creative experiences of the Chinese people in carrying out socialist modernizations under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They are brilliant treatises guiding the whole party to achieve the great historic change and define the correct path for the four modernizations drive.

They all pointed out: Seriously studying these treatises is of major practical guiding significance for understanding the process of the party's great historic change, deepening comprehension of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in the new historical conditions, spontaneously implementing the program of the 12th party congress, and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

The standing committee members said: The provincial CPC committee standing committee must first take the lead in studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's treatises. It must lead forward the leading cadres and party members throughout the province to seriously study well this important book on political theory.

After discussion, the meeting decided that during the third quarter the whole body of standing committee members must read through the entire book. On this basis, they should hold some discussions on special topics, focusing on key issues, in connection with the province's current work realities, so as to guide and stimulate work throughout the province.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RIBAO ON LEGAL SYSTEM PROPAGANDA DRIVE

HK280918 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Jun 83

["Excerpts" of SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Strengthen Education in the Legal System and Conscientiously Study the New Constitution"]

[Text] The article says: A propaganda drive for the legal system by taking the new constitution as its main content has now been launched throughout the province.

After expounding the importance and necessity of carrying out the drive, the article points out that the current drive must be aimed at the whole people and, in particular, cadres and young people. Cadres at various levels, especially leading cadres who are in the capacity of law executors, must set an example, take laws as the only criterion, strictly deal with affairs according to law, and resolutely protect the dignity of the law so as to try to be models in the enforcement of the constitution.

In light of specific conditions, local authorities should first strengthen education in the legal system among cadres at various levels, and take effective measures to publicize the constitution and the legal system among young people step-by-step and in a planned way. In offices, factories, mines, residential districts, and rural areas, the propaganda drive must be carried out in connection with the examination of observance of regulations and public pledges. CPC committees at various levels must strengthen leadership, train key members, and divide up the work and assign different parts to various groups in making propaganda among the masses. Meanwhile, public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts at various levels should organize their personnel to take to the streets to explain laws and answer questions that people may have in this respect. They must do their best to help the masses solve some practical problems if possible. Such activities may also be unfolded in some towns and cities, as well as in the living quarters of factories and mines. Local authorities should make good use of all propaganda machinery in the current propaganda drive so that the content of the new constitution will be made known to every household.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN: ARMED POLICE FORCE HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHED

HK060235 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The provincial general headquarters of the Chinese people's armed police force was officially established at a meeting held in Chengdu yesterday morning. More than 800 people attended the meeting, including Yang Rudai, Tan Qilong, Yang Xizong, Jiang Minkuan, Xu Mengxia, Wu Xihai, Bai Shangwu, (Nian Shouqing), (Qin Chuanyuan), (Qiao Zhimin), Zhang Wenqing, (Zhang Weiming), (Hu Yongtang), (Zhang Guanggen), (Dong Shiming), and other principal responsible comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and army, and responsible comrades of the relevant department at provincial level and of offices of the general headquarters and its military units.

At the meeting, Governor Yang Xizong proclaimed the establishment of the provincial general headquarters of the Chinese people's armed police force, and read out, on behalf of the Ministry of Public Security, an order appointing leaders of the general headquarters. They are Geng Jizhou as commander; Bai Shangwu, head of the provincial public security department, as political commissar; (Wan Nianhong) as deputy political commissar; (Liang Jilu) and (Guo Guangsheng) as deputy commanders; (Cao Lingxi) as chief of staff; and (Wang Gang) as director of the political department.

Yan Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the meeting. In his speech, he earnestly hoped that the provincial armed police force would carry forward the good traditions of our party and army, always bear in mind the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly, really do a good job in the organizational, ideological, and professional fields of all military units, and train all policemen to become a new generation with lofty ideals, good morality, good education, and good discipline, so that they would be able to do their part in maintaining public order and defending the four modernizations.

Following the taking of the floor by Zhang Wenqing, commander of the provincial military district, Bai Shangwu, head of the province's public security department and political commissar of the general headquarters also delivered a speech on behalf of the general headquarters CPC committee. According to the instructions of the provincial CPC committee and government, he said, we must strengthen the armed police force in line with its salient features.

After the meeting, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government had a photo taken with cadres of the general headquarters at or above regimental level.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS SEMINAR ON CHINA'S SOCIALISM

HK070141 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the propaganda department and party school of the provincial CPC committee, and the academy of social sciences, association of social science workers, and higher education bureau of the province jointly held a seminar from 28 June to 2 July in Chengdu to study the theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In early April, such theoretical discussions were held in units at the basic level throughout the province. The seminar was held on the basis of these discussions. At the seminar, the participants discussed what is the socialism with Chinese characteristics, and why and how to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. They also studied the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee, and certain theoretic implications in "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." (Chen Wen), president of the province's academy of social sciences, delivered an overall speech at the opening ceremony. Xu Quan, member of the standing committee and head of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, made a closing speech.

Meanwhile, SICHUAN RIBAO today frontpaged a commentator's article, entitled a major task on the current ideological front, explaining the importance of propagating the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the rural and urban areas of the province.

"The article says: The provincial CPC committee approved circulation of a report of its propaganda department, deciding to launch an extensive propaganda and education drive of building the socialism with Chinese characteristics. The provincial CPC committee holds that it is very important to propagate this question in a planned way as this will help deepen the study and propaganda of the 12th party congress documents, clarify some vague ideas about the building of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, and make sure of the final goal of carrying out reforms in different fields. Party committees at all levels should take propaganda as a major task on the current ideological front, and grasp it well in accordance with the arrangements made by the provincial CPC committee."

CSO: 4005/953

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN RIBAO: PAY ATTENTION TO ROLE OF SPIRITUAL FACTORS

HK020752 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by Shi Jin [2457 6651]: "We Should Pay Attention to the Role of Spiritual Factors"]

[Text] While criticizing the "theory of production cost" of the classical economic school of thought, Engels put forth an important principle which stated that spiritual factors were included in the essential factors of production. He said that the essential factors of production included "objective aspects of nature--land, and the subjectivity of man--labor." He added: "Labor includes capital." He said again: Apart from that, labor should include the "third essential factor. What I mean is spiritual factors of invention and ideology which are not connected with the physical factor of simple labor." Engels also pointed out that under a reasonable social system of socialism in the future, "spiritual factors will naturally be included in the essential factors of production." He stressed: "In such a way, there are two essential factors of production--nature and man, and the latter includes his physical and spiritual activities" ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels," vol 1, p 607). Engel's essential factors of spirit referred to invention, namely the invention of science and technology and its application. They also included ideas and spiritual activities of man.

Engels' argument is still of great practical significance today. We should uphold materialism and oppose idealism. In the meantime, we should uphold dialectical materialism and oppose mechanical materials. When we stress the decisive role of material factors, we should also attach importance to the role of spiritual factors. This does not mean that we advocate the "theory of dualism." On the contrary, this has precisely shown that we uphold dialectical materialism. The reason why we stress the building of socialist spiritual civilization while carrying out the building of socialist material civilization is that the essential factors of production include spiritual factors. While promoting the four modernizations, we should pay attention to bringing the role of both economic and spiritual factors into full play. Our is a socialist country and laborers are the masters of their own affairs. As long as we pay attention to enhancing the sense of responsibility of the broad masses of laborers who are the masters of their own affairs, to bringing the initiative and creativity of the entire people into full play, and to giving play to the role of spiritual factors, the building of socialist material civilization will certainly be accelerated.

In addition, we should also realize that the aim of socialist production is to satisfy the increasing needs of the laborers in their material and cultural life (including spiritual life) to the fullest possible extent. Therefore, giving play to the role of spiritual factors is not only a method for promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is an aim of the socialist production itself. Scientific socialism has told us that basic condition for building socialism and realizing communism is to eliminate the three main differences and for enhancing people's ideological consciousness and increasing the amount of social products to the fullest extent. This includes the building of spiritual civilization and material civilization. It is obvious that while carrying out the building of material civilization, we should stress the building of spiritual civilization and the role of the spiritual factor. By doing so, we can truly uphold dialectical materialism. Our purpose in doing so is to effectively attain the aim of socialist production and realize the lofty ideal of mankind--communism. There is no doubt that correctly understanding the role and importance of spiritual factors is of important practical significance.

CSO: 4005/953

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CPC ISSUES CIRCULAR ON NPC, CPPCC SPIRIT

HK081337 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The propaganda department of the regional CPC committee issued a circular on 30 June that called for the launching of a study and propaganda drive of the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC.

The circular pointed out: In studying and publicizing documents of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC, stress must be put on the report on government work delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, on the important speeches of Comrades Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and Deng Yingchao, and on the NPC and national CPPCC announcements with regard to the election of their new leaders. These documents are important guidelines in consolidating and developing the good situation prevailing on every front of endeavor and in pushing farther forward all construction undertakings.

The circular demanded that all cadres and the masses comprehend three major issues in the study: 1. They must particularly understand the importance of further perfecting the state's management system. The election of the new state leaders and national CPPCC leaders at the two meetings fully represents the cherished desire of the 1 billion people; it is an important guarantee for building our country with long-lasting stability and peace, and maintaining the continuity of the state's principles and policies.

2. The achievements over the past few years fully prove that the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct and entirely accord with the state of our country, and that the major instructions issued by the Central Committee for the work in Xizang are in full conformity with the actual conditions of our region. These instructions have developed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and are absolutely correct.

3. The tasks ahead of us in the next few years will still be very hard. All of us should carry forward the spirit of solidarity and militancy and work hard for the cause of making China strong so as to make greater contributions to the cause of socialist construction.

The circular of the regional CPC committee propaganda department pointed out: The spirit of the 1st Session of the Sixth NPC and of the 1st Session of the Sixth National CPPCC is consistent with the spirit of the 12th national party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC. Therefore, in study and propaganda, we should link them up and should not divorce them from each other. Meanwhile, we should combine the study of the spirit of the two meetings with that of three books of political theory, including "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Priority must be given to publicizing the tremendous successes achieved since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and their great significance, the six great changes of our region over the past 3 years, and the two indispensable ideas. By linking with the present situation and tasks and the existing difficulties and problems, we must propagate that the future tasks of our region are arduous and that all cadres and the masses should continue to work hard.

Finally, the circular requested that leaders at various levels attach importance and give more leadership to the study and propaganda of the spirit of the two meetings. The study and propaganda must be well planned and examined often so as to steadily push forward all work at the present time. In rural and grazing areas, we may organize reporters and propagandists to explain the spirit of the two meetings to peasants and strive to make the spirit known to every household.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG: CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK081329 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2240 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The fourth regional people's congress standing committee held its second meeting in Lhasa yesterday. The main items on the agenda of the present meeting were to convey and study the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, to hear, discuss, and approve a report of the regional people's government on control over commodity prices, to discuss and approve draft regulations for the afforestation and the environmental sanitation of Lhasa City, and to approve appointments and removals.

The meeting was presided over by Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai and Li Benshan, vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee.

Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai addressed the meeting, calling on all participants in the meeting to discuss the region's affairs by taking an attitude of being masters of the country so that all items on the agenda of the present meeting would be accomplished successfully.

At the meeting, Jamzom Zhaxi Degti, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, made a report entitled "Carry Forward the Spirit of Solidarity and Militancy and Work Hard for the Cause of Making China Strong." He conveyed the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, particularly the general situation of the session, the government work report, and the election of new state leaders. He pointed out: The First Session of the Sixth NPC, which attracted worldwide attention, is of great historical significance. It will go down in history as an important milestone in the building of socialist democracy and legal system.

At the meeting yesterday, Namgyai, member of the regional people's congress standing committee, delivered a report in writing, conveying the spirit of the 27th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. He also gave a brief explanation of certain relevant problems. Following his taking of the floor, Li Benshan, vice chairman of regional people's congress standing committee, made a brief speech on how to understand the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

Attending the meeting were Sengqen Losang Gyancan, Buduoji, and (Peng Zhe), vice chairmen of the regional people's congress standing committee, and 20 members. Those who attended the meeting as observers included Puqiong, vice chairman of the regional people's government; (Zhi Cheng), president of the regional higher people's court; responsible persons of the regional people's procuratorate and of the region's relevant departments; as well as responsible persons of liaison offices of people's congresses at prefectural, city and county levels.

CSO: 4005/953

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN: DEPUTY GOVERNOR ON NATIONALITY UNITY ARTICLES

HK010509 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Summary] Dao Cuodong, deputy governor of Yunnan Province, gave the following radio talk on activities to solicit articles concerning unity among nationalities. The talk is entitled: "Unity Among Nationalities Is the Fundamental Guarantee for Realizing the Modernization Program."

"The activities to solicit and select articles concerning unity among nationalities sponsored by the Yunnan Provincial Nationality Affairs Commission and the Yunnan Provincial Broadcasting and Television Department will start on 1 July. I would like to extend my congratulations to these activities."

"At present, under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and inspired by the spirit of the 6th NPC, the whole party, the whole army, and the people of all nationalities throughout the country are striving to attain the magnificent goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have decided to hold a provincial meeting to commend deeds of unity among nationalities this year. Under this situation, unfolding activities to solicit articles concerning unity among nationalities is of great significance to further strengthening unity among various nationalities, opening up a new situation in work for nationalities, and consolidating defense of the border areas."

"Our country is a united multinationality country. Yunnan is a multinationality border province. Viewed from history, over several thousand years, various nationalities of our country have been carrying out extensive economic and cultural exchanges and, with their common efforts, have created a brilliant culture of the motherland and continuously pushed history forward. After the founding of new China, our party formulated a complete set of principles and policies for solving nationality problems in our country and established a new type of socialist relations among nationalities based on equality, unity, and mutual assistance. With arduous struggle over the past 33 years, and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, Yunnan's nationality border areas have seriously implemented the party's line, principles, and policies. The situation of being economically poor and culturally backward has been changed to a substantial extent and prosperous

and thriving scenes begin to appear. Last year, the gross industrial and agricultural output value of nationality areas increased by some 300 percent over the figure in the first years after liberation. The total grain output increased by more than 100 percent. Education undertaking for nationality people has also made progress. The number of students of minority nationality peoples studying in various kinds of schools in Yunnan in 1982 was much greater than that in 1953. All the 28 minority nationalities in Yunnan have college students. Medical and public health services are developing rapidly. Some infectious diseases which seriously affect the people's health and lives have been effectively controlled. The ranks of minority nationality cadres are continuously expanding. At present, Yunnan has a total of 123,000 cadres of minority nationalities. A large number of these cadres are holding leading posts at various levels. All these vivid facts are results of unity, mutual assistance, and arduous struggle of various nationalities gained under the guidance of the party's nationality policies and under the leadership of the party and the government. In the course of fulfilling the modernization program, it is all the more necessary for various nationalities to learn from one another and support one another, and to further consolidate and develop great unity among various nationalities.

"In Yunnan, minority nationality people account for one-third of the total population of the province and they are widely distributed all over Yunnan. Nationality areas are abundant in natural resources, but backward in science and technology. These places are economically poor and need development. In the course of fulfilling the modernization program, these places have to depend on support in manpower, material resources, and science and technology from the Han nationality areas. Conversely, the latter need the former's support with their rich natural resources. They must make up for each other's deficiencies. As Comrade Hu Yaobang put it, the Han nationality cannot separate itself from the minority nationalities, nor can the minority nationalities separate themselves from the Han nationality. Their relations are relations of interdependence and mutual assistance. Only if various nationalities are united, support one another, and struggle with one effort, will our country and the modernization program have bright prospects and will China make progress."

The aim of activities to solicit and select articles concerning unity among nationalities is to educate the people of various nationalities by means of propaganda and publicity, to further strengthen unity among various nationalities, to open up a new situation in nationality work, and to promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. I hope that cadres and people of various nationalities will take an active part in them.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN ADVANCED COURTS WORKERS' CONFERENCE--The provincial conference of advanced collectives and advanced workers of the people's courts ended in Chengdu yesterday. Provincial leading comrades Nie Ronggui, Xu Mengxia, and Bai Shangwu, responsible members of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the political and legal committee of the provincial CPC committee, and representatives of the Supreme People's Court attended the conference. Representatives of the Chengdu PLA Units Military Court, the Chengdu Railway and Transport Court, and related organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee also attended the conference. A total of 354 representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers from courts in various parts of Sichuan gathered to exchange experiences. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made an important speech at the closing session. He stressed the importance of the work of the people's courts and encouraged those who were present to open up a new situation in the work of the courts under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC. He also spoke about reforms of the people's courts, handling problems according to laws, the building of the ranks of the courts, and party leadership of the courts. [Summary] [HK300811 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 30 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/953

NORTH REGION

HUANGTUGANG COMMUNE SYSTEM REFORMED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 9, 19 May 83 p 27-29

[Article by Yan Zhenguo [7051 2182 0948] and Zhang Zhengxian [7022 2973 2009]: "Take the New Road of Reforming the Commune System--The Experience of Huangtugang in Suburban Beijing"]

[Text] The reform of the commune system of Huangtugang, Beijing Municipality, Fengtai Ward, has been quite effective. Admiring its reputation, we went to Huangtugang. What met our eyes just as we arrived at the original entrance to the commune compound were three large signs with black characters on a white background: "Huangtugang District Working Committee of the CPC," "Huangtugang Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Joint Co," and "Huangtugang Office of the Fengtai Ward People's Government." The reform of the commune system has already been in progress here for 2 whole years. What kind of road have they taken? How have they come down that road? Here, we interviewed a leading comrade of the party, government and enterprise.

A Profitable Attempt

We asked Song Yulou [1327 3022 2869], secretary of the Huangtugang District Working Committee, to talk first about the problems of separating government administration and commune management. He stated that if he were to discuss the advances made here by reforming the system, credit should first be given to the job responsibility system.

Huangtugang is a "geomantic paradise" on the outskirts of Beijing. For many years production here has been in a slump. People say it is because of the harm done persecuting the "tails," carrying on movements, and recklessly causing suffering. As for doing anything to the system, no one gave it serious consideration. When the job-responsibility system was put into effect beginning in 1979, the masses' standard of living increased by the day, and Huangtugang enjoyed some fame. Speaking of the per capita distribution of wages to commune members, in the 20-year period from 1958 to 1978 it only increased 108 yuan, an average annual increase of 5.4 yuan. In 1980, the per capita distribution reached 364 yuan in one fell swoop, a 150-yuan increase over that of 1978. In 2 years it surpassed the past 20 years. The job-responsibility system was so effective that it straightened out the minds of the people of Huangtugang. If they wanted a production and the standard

of living to scale new heights, merely throwing away the "ladle" in the "same big pot" would not do; they still would have to smash the "cooking range" that heated the "same big pot". That is to say, the inequitable system would have to be reformed.

At the end of 1980, a heated discussion took place at Huangtugang Commune concerning the reform of the system of integrating government administration with commune management. Some people stated that "this is a major issue. Let's put the matter aside and see what happens," while others stated: "Better let the situation stabilize. Don't stir things up." However, the vast majority of people favored reform, stating that "people determine their own fate. Only through reform can there be hope!"

The heavy curtain of the separation of government administration and commune management was quickly drawn back. In March of 1981, a commune congress was convened at which it was decided that party, government and enterprise were to be formally separated into three organized groups that would handle affairs. Within the limits of the commune, a township government was established, based on the village government setup for brigades, which would serve the function of political power at the grassroots level. Without changing the foundation or names of the commune, brigade, and production team, it would act as the collective economic organization of the masses of commune members. The commune party committee was to be retained and would carry out unified leadership of the township government and economic organizations.

Although this reform was insufficiently thorough and the setup of the organizational structure was imperfect, nevertheless practice has shown that there was a big difference between reforming and not reforming. Concerning meetings, in 1980 the chairman of the Commune Revolutionary Committee held eight conferences of which the subjects were a "mixed bag" and the discussions "give and take." In the past 2 years the commune director held 28 meetings and the township head held 25. At these meetings the subjects were concentrated, the discussions of problems were centralized, and many big, difficult and longstanding problems were promptly resolved. Taking public order as an example, due to the township government promptly organizing 114 civil mediation groups and 194 public security groups, plus participating in propaganda and educational work, the situation changed rapidly. Comparing last year with the previous year, the crime rate dropped 54 percent and civil disturbances decreased 42 percent. The division of labor between government administration and commune management also made new breakthroughs in the "one large, three highs" of commune economics: large collective economy resources, with fixed assets reaching 40 million yuan; a high level of mechanization, with an average of 1.2 horsepower of farm machinery per mu of land; a high percentage of marketable products, last year's having reached over 99 percent; a high level of distribution to commune members, last year's per capita collective distribution being 476 yuan.

An Entirely New System

The division of labor between government administration and commune management was a major advance whose success was there for all to see. However, in the practice of reform many problems were encountered. One problem was that,

although there was a division of labor among party, government and enterprise, the commune party committee still took on work in the two areas of government administration and commune management, and the problem of the party replacing the government and the government replacing the enterprises was not truly resolved. The economic system was limited by administrative district demarcations, which made it very difficult for the economic stream to flow into other regions. The economic body did not have "wings" and still could not get off the ground. The grassroots organizations of political power were unsound and could not form strong administrative systems, so the work still had not advanced very far. Two, the framework of the "three-level ownership by the commune, production brigade and production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit" was still intact. The "small but all-inclusive" production team was too large to act as production and distribution units yet too small to act as management units. Its existence hampered the momentum of rural economies to develop specialization, socialization and marketable products. Three, the Huangtugang commune, with more than 40,000 people, established a township whose scope was too large. It was not convenient for the masses to participate directly in governmental affairs and democratic management, and was not in keeping with the principle of allowing the masses to see and understand the establishment of the township.

Huangtugang's cadres and masses seriously pondered these problems and felt that it would still not do merely to set up the division of labor between government administration and commune management; they still had to greet reform with gongs and drums. In accordance with the relevant stipulations in the constitution, and adhering to the principles that would be beneficial to the establishment of political power and the development of the economy, they designed a thorough, new blueprint for reforming the commune system and reported it to higher authorities.

Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee gave the reform of Huangtugang profound concern. On 15 December of last year Vice Premier Wan Li arrived at Huangtugang and was given detailed briefings. He spoke highly of their spirit of reform and approved of their plan for that reform. In January of this year Huangtugang's plan for reforming its system was ratified by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and was formally put into effect.

An entirely new system had emerged at Huangtugang.

Organization of political power: the former township government and sub-district office for residents of cities and towns were merged into the Huangtugang Office. As the agency of the Fengtai Ward government, it would unify and manage the administrative work of this district's more than 30,000 residents and 40,000 peasants. In light of the resident population, economy, communications and other conditions, 10 townships and 1 town were established, under which a certain number of Village People's (Residents) Committees were set up by the townships and towns concurrently administering peasants and residents.

Economic organizations: the Huangtugang Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Joint Co was organized and established, under which were set up nine specialized companies that deal in vegetables, livestock, industry,

construction, commerce, farm-machine-transport vehicles, agricultural technology, flowering plants, and edible mushrooms. In order to avoid the phenomenon of equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources, the former brigade was reorganized into a transitional branch company. On the basis of the division of labor among the specialties, the branch company set up a certain number of specialized management and administrative centers that eliminated the organizational system of the production team.

Party organization: the joint company and political power organizations separately established party committees. In order to facilitate the leadership and coordination of this district's reform work, the Huangtugang District Working Committee, dispatched by the Fengtai Ward Committee, would serve in place of the ward committee during the reform period.

After undergoing this change, Huangtugang took on a whole new look. In our coverage we have seen a clear-cut division of labor among the party, government and enterprise. Each sector had its own function and each item of work progressed in order. Just before we parted, Song Yulou showed us that the party Central Committee both formulated the policy for rural areas for building the four modernizations and clearly showed the way for the rural areas to bring about the four modernizations and the reform of the commune system. In this "geomantic paradise" we must indeed go full steam ahead in doing first rate work!

9926

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NORTHEAST REGION

REPORT ON MODEL REFORMER

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Learn from Chen Zhijun's [7115 1807 6511] Brave Spirit of Reform"]

[Text] In the reform system, a staff member of the Bin county Yongli supply and marketing department, Chen Zhijun's stands to the fore and sets an example as a model reformer. All the leading cadre and staff and workers at each level ought to develop the brave spirit of reform, enthusiastically support, participate in and lead the reform.

Some people think that Chen Zhijun pursues the business contract responsibility system to increase the income of individuals, and simply does not have advanced ideological consciousness. Because of the blurred understanding of this problem, several advanced and model workers don't dare make contracts, fearing that people will say they are looking to gain only money for themselves. This view is one-sided and is a reflection of a backward, petty bourgeois egalitarian ideology regarding the distribution of wages. Socialist "distribution according to work" is both a very great improvement and a restructuring of egalitarianism. Even when egalitarianism was still deeply rooted, Chen Zhijun had the courage to be the first to come out and break the "iron rice bowl," to give up sharing the big pot, and independently contracted out a supply and marketing department which had a run along term deficit, and relied on his own diligent work to make a greater contribution to the state, which in itself is a kind of consciousness. His special spirit which is not afraid of danger, withstands pressure, takes the lead in reforms reforms, and upholds the spirit of the reforms is especially worthy of praise.

Socialist society has the system of distribution according to work, and this acknowledges the principle of individual material benefits. Carrying out the management responsibility system which has contract work as its core, and integrates benefits for the state, collectives and individuals, and links the benefits for the workers to the results of their work, is the same as making the staff and workers concerned with production and management results in light of material benefits so that the more one works and contributes, the more pay one obtains. To say that implementing the business contract system of job responsibility enables individuals to get more, is not as

correct as saying this is an even better way of making great contributions to the state. This is completely different from engaging in dishonest practices, seeking private gain at the public's expense, not working and yet receiving, or seeking little work and much profit with an "eye on the money." Because of this, all staff and workers should assuredly and boldly take out contracts and with prerequisite of making more contributions to the state, consider that getting more for oneself shows that one is working better and is more praise worthy.

Only the freeloaders of socialism who are spoiled addicts of the "big pot," will not be willing to make contracts. When eating from the "big pot," it is all the same if your work is good or bad, a great or small amount. Yet, in reality, those who do much good work gain little, while those who do a little or poor work gain a great deal. When this situation persists for a long time, then what the enterprises eat are "deficits," the nation is eaten bare, there is nothing left to feed the four modernizations, and ultimately there is nothing for oneself to eat. Eating from the "big pot" is most harmful to the state, collectives and individuals. For this reason, we ought to take Chen Zhijun as an example, and energetically participate in the current transformation of the "big pot" and the "iron rice bowl" that is the target of the management and administration system reforms and on the commercial front even more extensively pursue contracts as the center of the economic responsibility system to initiate new situations for commercial activity.

12269

CSO: 4005/783

NORTHEAST REGION

ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS IN REFORM DESCRIBED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by staff commentator: "Party Members Must Stand at the Forefront of Reforms"]

[Excerpts] At present, our state is carrying out a comprehensive reform of historical significance in the areas of economics, politics, culture and society. Every party member must have a sufficient understanding of the major issue affecting the overall success or failure of our cause and we must bravely take a stand in the forefront of the reforms.

Reform is to destroy the old and establish the new; it is doing away with the obsolete, the old conventions that obstruct our advance, the old ways and the old work style; carrying out studies on new conditions, resolving new problem, summing up experiences and establishing the new in an orderly way. This is a very profound resolution. The party demands that all party members must keep pace with the reform situation.

Moreover, some people are unaccustomed to seeing the lively scene of things emerging from the reform. This is a reflection of the pernicious influence of the "Left" which has not been eliminated. Some people who have stayed in a rut for a long time regard the old conventions and old ways as sacred and cannot be violated. They have imprisoned their minds, bound their hands and feet, and do not desire to accept new things. Because of this, they frequently go against the desires and interests of the masses. Indeed, it is hard to avoid drawbacks with new things, but, in the final analysis, reform represents an advancing orientation with a powerful vitality. We communist party members take transforming the old world to be our duty.

To carry out reform we must have the character and morals appropriate for revolutionaries. As such, everyone should be in accord with the new ideas, new creations and new experiences for the demands of the times and the interests of the people. Everyone should be bold in casting aside the old conventions, old ways and old work style that do not meet the demands of the new historic mission and revolutionary practices.

A powerful revolutionary tide is moving forward and cannot be stopped. Every party member, and party cadres in particular, must have a sober

understanding of this situation. The attitude one has toward reform is a standard by which to measure a party member's level of consciousness, strength or weakness in party spirit and possession or lack of lofty goals. We earnestly hope that the vast numbers of party members and cadres, being full of political enthusiasm, will energetically throw themselves into the powerful current of reform, support, participate in and lead the reform, become the promoters of the reform, and guarantee that the cause of socialist modernization is successfully carried forward.

12269

CSO: 4005/783

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONCLUDES COUNTY LEVEL LEADING GROUPS ADJUSTMENT

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by the First Division of the Organization Department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee: "Our Province Concluded the adjustment of County Level Party Administrative Leading Groups--since the Groups Were Adjusted, Personnel Numbers Were Reduced; Educational Levels Raised, Average Ages Lowered and Capabilities further Strengthened"]

[Text] The task of adjusting party administrative groups of the 63 counties and five county level cities in the entire province has already been concluded. This adjustment was carried out according to the principles and suggestions advanced by the Provincial CPC Committee last December based on the spirit of the CPC Central Committee.

The adjustment of county (and city) level party administrative groups thoroughly implemented the principles for elite cadres and cadre ranks that they undergo the "four transformations," [i.e. they be intellectualized, younger, specialized and revolutionized] and that they have both ability and political integrity. Many areas and cities smashed the old conventions used to select cadres in the past and boldly started using a group of middle-aged and young cadres who are educated and in the prime of life. In the whole province, 136 middle-aged and young cadres entered county (and city) party administrative groups. At the same time appropriate arrangements based on the applicable regulations of the Central Committee of the CPC were made for the 560 older cadres who were moved back to the second and third lines. Before the adjustment, there were 16 old comrades over 60 years of age in the entire province. This time they all resigned from the party administrative groups. Of the 86 comrades between the ages of 56 and 59, seventy-seven have resigned from party administrative groups.

At the present time, the county (and city) party administrative groups, as adjusted, have lower personnel numbers, higher educational levels, lower average ages, and greater capability and strength.

In comparison to before the adjustment, the membership of the county (and city) CPC standing committees is decreased by 21.4 percent; the number of secretaries and deputy secretaries is decreased by 20.8 percent; the number of county (and city) magistrates and deputy magistrates is decreased by

20.8 percent; the number of county (and city) magistrates and deputy magistrates is decreased by 38.8 percent; and the number of party administrative cadres holding overlapping concurrent posts is decreased by 29 percent. Due to the adjustment the average age of members of the provincial party committees and groups fell from 50 to 46.3 years of age; the percentage of people in county (and city) party committees and groups with educational levels beyond senior high school rose from the original 40.8 percent to 52.8 percent, and in county (and city) governmental groups the percentage of those with educational levels beyond senior high school rose from the original 48.8 percent to 61.4 percent.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

RETIRED MILITARY CADRES PLAY USEFUL ROLES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 83 p 4

[Article by staff reporters: "Nanjing Units Pay Attention to Role of Retired Military Cadres, Have Them Actively Participate in Reforms, in Passing On of Scientific and Technical Knowledge and in Nurturing Talents of Dual Usefulness"]

[Text] Correspondent Gu Guopu [7357 0948 3877] and news reporter Fu Chunshan [4569 2504 1472] report: The efforts of the Nanjing units of the PLA to have retired old cadres play a useful role in eight respects found widespread appreciation among the retired cadres and the military units.

The party committee at the Nanjing armed forces recently made a special investigation and study on how to have the retired cadres play a useful role and summed up and spread information of the experiences of certain advanced units, asking the military party committees under their jurisdiction to bring the role of the retired cadres fully into play during the present organizational reforms, in the study of scientific and cultural matters and in the nurturing of talents of dual usefulness, namely in the army and in local affairs.

First, certain retired old cadres of a fairly high level in their political ideology and of honest and upright conduct may be invited to participate in the work of evaluating cadres, in helping the leadership organs find out true circumstances and to make suggestions as to appointments, dismissals and deployment. Second, old cadres may be drawn into participation in certain activities of the leadership teams engaged in party rectification among the military units and they may be organized to be responsible in a division of labor for party rectification work in particular basic units. Third, the commissions for inspection of discipline at various levels may employ certain old cadres to do the work of investigating, studying and cases and assisting the leadership in investigating and dealing with disciplinary problems. Fourth, certain old cadres with special professional knowledge may be drawn into serving as advisers or teachers for certain courses. Schools teaching general knowledge or supplementary classes of the military units may select retired old cadres with special skills and knowledge of form guide teams to assist the leadership in

improving their teaching. Fifth, if questions arise in military, political or logistics work that require investigation and study, the leadership organ may have old cadres join them in a study of the subject and may invite retired cadres with special professional or technical knowledge or abilities to form an advisory team to act as advisers to business or technical departments and to submit opinions. Sixth, old cadres may be organized for participation in experimental projects and be asked to check, evaluate and disseminate information after completion of the experiments. Seventh, old cadres may be organized for participation in the collection of material for histories of all levels of the party and the armed forces and of the local revolutionary struggle. On the basis of their experiences, they may be organized to write articles on certain aspects of the struggle history or to compile their reminiscences. Retired cadres may be asked to take part in local social activities, in the education of youngsters in revolutionary traditions, may establish contacts with neighborhoods, factories, schools and other units of commerce and industry and launch activities for the development of our spiritual civilization to be jointly built up by the military and civilian population. Eighth, the retired cadres may be mobilized to themselves manage their own affairs; the old cadres may serve as major members of the leadership in the party organizations at the cadre retirement homes.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING COMMENTS ON HU NA AFFAIR

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] No 67, May 83 pp 7-9

[Article by Lo Bing [5012 0393]: "The Hu Na Affair and Deng Xiaoping's New Diplomatic Strategy"]

[Text] The sequel to the story of Zhou Lingfei [6650 0109 7378], (Lu Xun's grandson).

One name after another, like the sounds of explosions, assault Beijing's air currents--Zhou Lingfei, Wu Ronggen [0702 2837 2704], Wang Bingzhang [3769 3521 4545], Hu Na....

What many Beijing residents find extremely strange is that some shockwaves have produced a thunderous echo here in the South China Sea, while the reaction from some other shockwaves is soundless.

To Zhou Lingfei's flight from Japan to Taiwan, the CPC offered no reaction. Why is this? It is a case of their knowing without being able to say. This is old news, but there is a new development: Before Zhou Lingfei and the Taiwan girl Zhang Chunhua [1728 4783 5478] flew to Taiwan, they had really filed a marriage application document with both sides, nationalist and communist (with Beijing's Zhao Ziyang and Taipei's Jiang Jingguo). The responsible parties in the CPC, after receiving Zhou Lingfei's marriage application, did not immediately inform Premier Zhao Ziyang, but took the step of replying to Zhao Lingfei themselves, urging him to give up this private romantic attachment, concentrate on his studies while in Japan, and following the completion of his studies return home and exert himself for the four modernizations, at the same time expressing disapproval of Zhou getting married with Zhang and going to Beijing for the marriage ceremony. This is a classical example of the rigid thinking, careless work, irresponsibility, and lack of sufficient theoretical level to understand policy of certain CPC cadres. Hence, Zhou's way back to Beijing to be married being clocked, Zhou and Zhang hurriedly flew to Taiwan. To speak of the CPC's handling of the matter, they apparently let slip a golden opportunity to direct propaganda against Taiwan, and presented Taipei with an anticommunist propaganda opportunity.

For this reason, the CPC can only keep silent, and know the bitterness of its own mistake. This is a sequel to the story of Zhou Lingfei.

The thunderous Echo of the Hu Na Affair

The treatment of the Hu Na affair was diametrically opposite of this. Hu Na, who won the singles championship in the "White House Cup" young women's tennis competition held in Mexico, came with the Chinese tennis team to San Francisco in July of last year to participate in the international tennis competition. Not long after, Hu Na separated from the team, and other people appeared, proclaiming her request for "political asylum." After the matter had occurred, the CPC tried through every public and non-public channel, to request the U.S. Government to find Hu Na and send her back to her team, and at the same time also pointed out many times to America that the granting of "political asylum" to Hu Na would have a negative effect on their cultural and sports exchanges and on the development on the relationship between the two countries. When Deng Xiaoping met with a visitor from America in Beijing, he also requested that America not grant "political asylum." However, the U.S. Government did not consider the repeated statements and negotiations of the Chinese side, and finally on 4 April announced that Hu Na had been granted "political asylum," thus eliciting an even stronger response on the part of the CPC:

On 4 April, a Hsinhua news reporter published a commentary stating that the Hu Na affair was "A serious instance of the U.S. harming Chinese-American relations."

On 5 April, the head of the news office of the Chinese Foreign Ministry publicly protested America's granting "political asylum" to Hu Na, pointing out that the affair was "entirely the result of Hu Na's being seduced and coerced by a small group of Americans in collusion with Taiwan elements."

On 6 April, the Chinese Foreign Ministry presented a note to the American side forcefully protesting America's deliberate fabrication of the Hu Na affair.

On 7 April, China announced its cancellation of all items of Chinese-American cultural and sports exchange.

On 7 April, Hu Yaobang publicly blamed America for colluding with Taiwan's agents, asking "What kind of 'political asylum' are you giving our athlete?"

On 7 April, the Xinhua Agency and the Central People's Broadcasting Co. separately broadcast the report and recording of Hu Na's parents asking American to return her.

On 8 April RENMIN RIBAO published an article by one of its reporters saying that the granting of "political asylum" by the United States was a "political farce."

Over the last few years of contradiction and friction between China and America a reaction on the scale of the Hu Na affair has very seldom been seen here on the South China Sea.

Why Do They "Make a Big Thing Out of Nothing?"

Some Beijing observers consider that this is a case of the CPC making a big thing out of nothing.

The Hu Na affair, compared with a matter such as whether or not the U.S. will continue to sell arms to Taiwan, is really only a "small matter;" and the CPC's strong reaction to America over the Hu Na affair nevertheless transcended that of "arms sales," so one can see they were "making a big thing" out of it.

It goes even more without saying that Hu Na was not the first person to ask America for "political asylum," and China in the past has generally been silent about these "turncoats."

Why, after all, does the CPC "make a big thing out of nothing?"

Some of those in Beijing diplomatic circles tried to give a guess. One said it was "the CPC and Deng Xiaoping wanting to get back face;" one said it was a case of the "CPC wanting to prevent similar things from happening in America again;" and another said that "the CPC took the occasion to reduce certain of its contacts with the U.S. in order to avoid the occurrence of a second or third Hu Na."

Perhaps their views were not without reason, but they do not touch upon the crux of the issue.

An Internal Communication of Three-Corner Diplomacy

Where is the crux? It lies in the fact that Deng Xiaoping made certain very important reforms of policy towards foreign countries. And the reaction made to the Hu Na incident was a strategy of the CPC's new diplomatic policy.

There is an inside story here.

In the first part of April, the Central Committee of the CPC circulated a report among the various ranks of party members and cadres on the new policy of an equilateral three-cornered diplomacy among China, America, and the Soviet Union, and this report revealed that hereafter the CPC will adopt a strategy of an equidistant three-cornered diplomacy among China, the U.S., and the Soviet Union, so as to change a passive posture into an active one.

Before the U.S. formally announced the granting of political asylum to Hu Na, the CPC upper echelon convened a series of meetings to discuss countermeasures to a whole series of unfriendly actions by the U.S. towards China, including the sale of weapons to Taiwan and the limitation on China's

textile sales to the U.S., and at the same time they explored new diplomatic policies. Afterwards it was decided that hereafter China would adopt a policy of equidistance from America and the Soviets. Its fundamental gist is changing our former pattern of looking upon one of the superpowers as our friend and looking upon the other as our enemy and, along with maintaining a policy of neutrality and keeping the initiative in our own hands and opposing the hegemony of the superpowers, maintaining a relationship of equality with the U.S. and with the Soviets. As far as the relationship between the United States and China is concerned, the strategy of joining with the U.S. against the Soviets has already been discarded. Hereafter we will not be able to "play the American card."

Disappointment With the Reagan Government

According to this new diplomatic strategy, the CPC decided to carry out a series of attacks on the Reagan Government's unfriendly action, including: exaggerating the Hu Na affair--in addition to announcing the cutting off of Chinese-American cultural and sports relations, they were also preparing to reduce or cut off purchases of American grain, buying it from Canada instead, and at the same time making a big public criticism of Reagan. A friend familiar with diplomatic affairs told me: "China's strong action against the U.S. might possibly be aimed at influencing American voters to not vote for Reagan again in the big 1984 election." He also said that in his opinion the Reagan Government cannot be a real friend of China. China is already completely disappointed with Reagan. Therefore, the CPC, though it will not take the initiative in spoiling friendly Chinese-American relations (that relationship must still be maintained), can nevertheless affirm that hereafter it will absolutely not be polite to the unfriendly actions of the Reagan government. And as for those persons in office in the U.S. who seemed to the CPC to be comparatively enlightened, relations with them will be closer in future. The CPC is hoping that in the big American election next year a second Nixon or Carter will enter the White House.

Shrinking the Distance Between China and the Soviets

From another aspect, the CPC may urge a further improvement of relations with the Soviets. China has already started to buy Soviet timber, and this trade is being continued. At the same time we could also take the Chinese textiles that are restricted from being imported into the United States and sell them to the Soviets. This reporter has seen in some guesthouses, some serving people trying to take the time to learn Russian, and prepare to take the examination for going to study in Russia, due to the fact that China has already decided to exchange students with Russia. At the same time, among the world of theoretists the opinion that relations with the Soviets ought to be thawed is gradually reappearing. Some people bring up the question of whether or not the Soviets are, after all, revisionist, while at the same time thinking we ought to re-evaluate our policy towards the Soviets, advocating, while maintaining the principle of opposing hegemony, shrinking our distance from Russia, in order to put a check on America.

Of course, the thawing of relations between China and the Soviet Union cannot be realized all at once; we must come to it over a long path. There exist three obstacles on this path: the first is that the Soviets keep a large military force on the China-Soviet border; another is that the Soviets support Vietnam, that "little despot" in carrying on its expansionist activities; another is that the Soviets are occupying Afghanistan. China for its part considers that these are all manifestations of Soviet hegemony, which China has resolved to oppose. And the Soviets, one would think, would not be able to accept China's recommendations on these three questions.

Will China and Vietnam fight a second war?

Recently, due to Vietnam's unceasing provocative activities along the Cambodian-Thai border and the Vietnam-China border, artillery duels have already occurred along the China-Vietnam border. This is a test of whether or not the Soviets are sincerely interested in allowing Chinese-Soviet relations to thaw. China naturally hopes that the Soviets will be able to put more pressure on Vietnam, and cause Vietnam to withdraw its eagle's talons of invading Cambodia and Thailand. Russia, for its part, if it really hopes to restore friendly relations with China, really ought to manage this.

I asked my friend: "China and Vietnam have already conversed with artillery. Will this artillery battle develop into a second Sino-Vietnamese war?"

"According to reason, it shouldn't. Neither China nor Vietnam wants to fight another war. However, if Vietnam goes too far, if it enters further into Thailand, then it would be hard to say that China would not advance into Vietnamese territory again. I believe that the probability of a second war is not great, but whether or not it does come about will depend on Vietnam's attitude, and will naturally also depend on the Soviet Union, which is behind Vietnam.

Outline of (China's) Global Diplomatic Strategy

My friend said that although the Chinese-American-Soviet three-cornered diplomatic policy determined by the Central Committee of the CPC was not public, one need only look at the direction and attitude of Chinese diplomacy in the most recent period and it will be clear at a glance. He took a simple example, a remark of Hu Yaobang at his 7 April meeting with the Central delegation of Sweden's left-wing party, criticizing America for "carrying out a 'law of a relationship with Taiwan,'") persisting in selling arms to Taiwan, colluding with Taiwan elements to carry out seductions and coercions upon our athletes and overseas students, and now wanting to give some kind of "political asylum." These are all actions of interfering in China's internal affairs, harming China's sovereignty, and hurting the feelings of Chinese, and are manifestations of hegemonism." But Hu Yaobang also turned the incisiveness of his writing onto the "Soviets and Vietnamese, who are using large-scale military force to invade other countries." This seems so much like giving both America and the Soviets each a whipping that the strategy of equilateral-triangle diplomacy has actually already been preached.

The CPC, along with deciding to put into effect a policy of Chinese, American, Soviet triangular diplomacy, also decided to strengthen their relationships in three areas: the first was the third world; the second was the second world, and the third was the Eastern European countries. From Zhao Ziyang's visit to 11 African countries and his visit to five European countries including England and France; and from the fact that Eastern European countries have recently restored relations with China, one can see the outline of the CPC's global diplomatic strategy.

I asked my friend who had heard the Central Committee transmit the report what his personal opinions on the China-America-Soviet triangular diplomatic strategy were. He said: "The strategy of aligning with America to oppose the Soviets was proposed in the past by Mao Zedong. Since it is assumed that America and the Soviets are both hegemonists, then it would not be correct to side with one to oppose the other. At the same time, America could feel very sure of itself with respect to China, and take advantage of China. At present changing this diplomatic strategy can be said to be bringing order out of chaos and is naturally a good thing."

They Envy Hu Na, and Rebuke the Traitor

Only, as far as the reaction to the Hu Na affair is concerned, among the people of Peking one does not see this phenomenon of rage. Even if for the reason that Hu Na had asked America for "political asylum," the idea that the CPC would subject her to political persecution, or force her to join the party, is nonsense; even if the CPC's criticism of America is not without reason, and even if America's reasons for granting her "political asylum" are untenable, nevertheless some people still consider that Hu Na herself had the intention of taking refuge in the U.S., and in their talking they also reveal their admiration and envy of Hu Na; this, probably, is a reflection of the "three crises of faith."

Of course, there is also criticism of Hu Ha as a traitor, of which the strongest is Hu Qiaomu's [5170 0829, 2606] poem "For a Traitor" (published in the 9 June RENMIN RIBAO). This poem of Hu Qiaomu's was mainly criticizing Wu Ronggen. But many people wrongly supposed it was written in criticism of Hu Na. In recent years the impression Hu Qiaomu has given to people in Beijing is that he is working very hard for Deng Xiaoping and Deng Xiaoping's line, and there is a reason for this. In the past, during the period of "criticise Deng," Hu Qiaomu also participated in this; afterwards, when the gang of four was overthrown, and Deng Xiaoping was reinstated, Hu Qiaomu remained silent a relatively long time, but Deng Xiaoping thought very highly of this man who ranked as one of the CPC's very best theorists; he sent people to talk to Hu Qiaomu for him, saying he "would not continue to mind those things in the past." Beginning at that time, Hu Qiaomu has actively supported Deng. Afterwards Deng Xiaoping again received Hu Qiaomu, and personally told him: "I also have criticised myself, and therefore don't worry about these things." And so, Hu Qiaomu showed even more zeal in maintaining Deng Xiaoping's line.

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